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Nixon Rules Out Giving His Tapes To Senate Panel

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP).—Personally rejecting Senate Watergate committee subpoenas for nearly 500 White House tapes and documents, President Nixon said today he views the subpoena "as an overt attempt to intrude into the executive to a degree that constitutes an unconstitutional usurpation of power."

In a letter to the committee chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., Mr. Nixon wrote:

"To produce the material you now seek would unquestionably destroy any vestige of confidentiality of presidential communications, thereby irreparably impairing the constitutional function of the office of the presidency."

Mr. Nixon further argued that compliance with the committee's subpoenas would "serve no legislative purpose which I can discern."

The President also contended that if the committee received the tapes and documents it seeks and made them public, it "could seriously impair the ability of the office of the special prosecutor to complete its investigations and successfully prosecute the criminal cases which may arise from the grand juries."

He said that, "in the current environment, there may be some attempt to distort my position as only an effort to withhold information."

But he insisted he is simply trying to protect the presidential office, a matter he termed "of the utmost constitutional importance."

The President's refusal to comply with the committee's request for nearly 500 Watergate-related materials set the stage for a new and probably extended legal battle.

Kohoutek Comes Into View Again

From Wire Dispatches

HOUSTON, Jan. 4.—Astronomers said today that the Kohoutek comet will be visible to careful eyes after sunset this week.

The comet has been close to us for more than a week and its bright solar light made it impossible to view it from the earth. But some scientists fear the comet itself may now be losing its brightness and could be as much as 50 times less bright than it was a week ago.

Kohoutek was reported visible to the eye yesterday at the Lick Observatory in California, of Heins Kaminski said it was out as bright as the star Ursa Major (the Great Bear) and looked like "a bright point of light with a point in the middle."

A spokesman for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory said Kohoutek would be visible in Europe for about 15 to 20 minutes after sunset in the west-northwest sky.

The comet was scheduled to rise higher and be visible longer each night until mid-January. The head should appear about 5 degrees above the horizon, just above the point where the sun goes down and show the positions of Venus and Mercury.

EEC Postpones Talks on Fund To Help Regions

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4 (UPI).—The European Common Market, still blocked by a dispute between Britain and West Germany, postponed today a meeting aimed at settling a crisis over spending.

Foreign ministers of the nine nations in the European Economic Community were to have met here Monday to seek a compromise between British and German positions on a "regional fund" for aid to depressed areas because of the dispute, Britain has vetoed progress on such other issues as economic unity and an oil policy.

A Common Market spokesman said West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel asked today that the meeting be postponed a week, to Jan. 14. Since Mr. Scheel currently is chairman of the Common Market Ministerial Council, it was a foregone conclusion that the meeting will be postponed.

European sources said the postponement does not mean a seceding of the crisis. Rather, they said, it is a sign that Britain and Germany feel that, with a little more time, they may be able to find a compromise.

Pentagon Will Not Discuss Reports

U.S. Is Said to Use Spy Subs in Soviet Waters

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (WP).—The United States maintains a fleet of electronic spy submarines operating close to the Soviet coastline to monitor Russian submarine activity and military communications.

These U.S. submarines, described as "underwater U-2s," roam within Soviet territorial waters, according to intelligence sources. The Pentagon has declined to comment on the underwater intelligence on the ground that disclosure of the activity would be "detrimental to what we're doing." Other knowledgeable sources contend that the U.S. has been aware of the E. submarine surveillance for as long as they were of the U-2 flights over the Soviet Union in the late 1950s.

The U-2 flights ended in an atmosphere of high international

tenor, with the shooting down of CIA pilot Francis Gary Powers. Sources familiar with the submarine operations contend that the monitoring has been conducted within the Soviet Union's three-mile territorial limit. Pentagon officials, while neither confirming nor denying the surveillance, say, in the words of one spokesman, that "we don't go mucking around in other people's territorial waters."

All the things we do are mind-boggling to other people's air-space and territorial waters.

Soviet vessels also conduct eavesdropping operations in U.S. waters, although chiefly by means of surface trawlers. Russian subs are not believed to have the sophisticated electronic capability of the U.S. underwater craft.

The U.S. program has assumed major strategic importance since the capture of the electronic spy

ship Pueblo 13 miles off the coast of North Korea six years ago this month. One of the principal lessons of the Pueblo incident was the vulnerability to capture of surface intelligence ships, especially in the vicinity of hostile coastlines.

The underwater eavesdropping program, code-named Holy Stone, is probably the most secret of all U.S. electronic intelligence operations (including those conducted by spy satellite and aircraft). The subs are equipped to gather a wide variety of electronic, communications and radar intelligence.

One of their chief missions is to monitor Soviet nuclear submarine activities, a function which figures high in the strategic arms limitation negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The operations are coordinated (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



WASHINGTON TALKS—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan being greeted by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at a State Department luncheon on Friday.

Talk Termed 'Useful, Positive'

Kissinger, Dayan Discuss Pullbacks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said today he had useful and positive talks with the Israeli defense minister, Gen. Moshe Dayan, on Middle East peace prospects and they would meet again tomorrow for more discussions.

"We discussed the principle of

disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian forces that Mr. Dayan brought with him and we presented our own views," Mr. Kissinger said.

"We made good progress in Jerusalem," Mr. Kissinger said, referring to his recent visits to the Middle East. "We made good progress today and, as we

said, we are meeting again tomorrow and are very hopeful."

"Nice to see you, you look marvelous," Mr. Kissinger said as Gen. Dayan strode into his seventh-floor office at the State Department for a midday meeting—that was described before-hand by officials as "a significant and very important one."

Afterward, Gen. Dayan was due at the Pentagon to meet for jets, anti-air missiles and other sophisticated weapons. U.S. officials are convinced that enough of his requests will be met eventually so that Israel's forces are upgraded beyond pre-October war levels.

George S. Vest, the State Department spokesman, discounted reports that Gen. Dayan was here to offer a unilateral concession. Mr. Vest said he would "find it hard to conceive of either side" doing such a thing. But he did not rule out an Israeli withdrawal tied to a concession later by Egypt as the Geneva peace process moves forward.

"I think he [Gen. Dayan] will agree we had a very useful and positive meeting," Mr. Kissinger said.

"We will meet again tomorrow," he said. "We will meet again tomorrow," he said. "We will meet again tomorrow," he said.

The Israeli defense minister afterward went straight to the Pentagon for talks with Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger. Gen. Dayan, paying his first visit to Washington since the Israeli elections in which rightist candidates made inroads into the Israeli coalition government parties, was understood to have brought with him proposals for an Israeli withdrawal from along the Suez Canal in exchange for reciprocal thinning out of Egyptian forces on the west bank.

Asked about this, Gen. Dayan said "I brought ideas and principles" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Unionists Reject Plan On Council of Ireland

Serious Blow to Faulkner; Political Deal Seen Periled

BELFAST, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Northern Ireland's main Protestant political party, the Unionists, today rejected plans for an all-Ireland council and dampened hopes for a political solution in Ulster.

The move was seen as threatening the future of Unionist party leader Brian Faulkner, Northern Ireland's new chief executive and a former prime minister. A leading opponent immediately called for his resignation.

But Mr. Faulkner said he would carry on with his policies. He called the party's decision "very disappointing."

Political observers predicted a fierce struggle for power within the Unionist party, long Northern Ireland's dominant political force. There was some expectation that Mr. Faulkner might try to form a new moderate grouping within Unionist ranks, as he has hinted.

Today's vote was taken at a meeting of the 900-member Unionist council, representing constituency delegates from all over the province. The decision now goes to the 300-member standing committee, a top leadership panel.

Today, the delegates voted by 451 to 374 to reject the package deal worked out last month in three-way talks among leaders of Britain, the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland.

The core of this agreement, reached Dec. 9 after four days of intensive talks, was the decision to establish a Council of Ireland for forging social and economic links between the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland.

But hardline Unionists bitterly attacked the all-Ireland council concept as a step toward union with the Catholic-dominated South and the end of Northern Ireland's constitutional link with Britain.

Observers at the time hailed the agreement as approving a constitutional framework which could open the way for a new chapter of peace in Ireland.

Mr. Faulkner's survival was seen as vital to the new political deal. He is a key man in plans for sharing power between Catholics and Protestants on Northern Ireland's new executive.

Today's vote was on a motion by hardliner John Taylor rejecting the proposed Council of Ireland. Jubilantly, Mr. Taylor said after the vote that Mr. Faulkner would resign "if he is an honorable man."

Mr. Faulkner said his opponents obviously wanted to change the Unionist party leadership, but that was for the standing committee to decide.

If the party wanted to follow today's decision, Mr. Faulkner said, "then, of course, it must seek another leader because I will not lead the policy decision taken today."

Other rightist leaders, such as Democratic Unionist Ian Paisley and Vanguard chief William Craig, have also bitterly opposed the agreement, the basis for Britain's hope for a peaceful settlement in Northern Ireland after four years of sectarian conflict in which more than 800 persons have been killed.

Threat Called a 'Stunt'

BELFAST, Jan. 4 (UPI).—A government spokesman today described a threat by the IRA to kill Northern Ireland Secretary Francis Pym as a "cheap publicity stunt not worthy of comment."

In a statement issued early today, the Provisional IRA said that it has sentenced Mr. Pym to death. "We shall not rest until it is carried out," the statement said.

It was the first time the IRA has openly announced that it would kill an individual in the four years of strife here.

The IRA statement said the death sentence was passed because Mr. Pym had ordered the internment of a Londonderry man arrested in a British Army raid on the man's home Christmas Day.

American foreign policy has been operating, he said, "in a consistent, responsible manner over the years, according to principles that have been laid down in annual foreign-policy reports, and I believe that it will be recognized that the measures are conducted on their own merits and not for domestic reasons."

One reason Mr. Kissinger met with newsmen in California, only a week after his last news conference in Washington, many reporters concluded, was to underscore presidential activism in foreign affairs. The secretary had been at San Clemente since Sunday night for consultations with the President.

Reports published recently have portrayed Mr. Kissinger as not only conducting, but virtually controlling, American foreign policy because of a presidential preoccupation with Watergate. One account asserted that "today few doubt that Henry Kissinger has increasingly become de facto president of the United States for foreign affairs."

"I have read those reports and they are totally incorrect," Mr. Kissinger commented. He sought to treat them as misunderstandings or misconceptions.

He said: "I think the idea has developed because, now that I am



Brian Faulkner

Britain Charges U.S. Woman, Friends in Arms Smuggling

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 4 (WP).—The British government today overcame its political hesitations and formally charged Alison Thompson, a 19-year-old waitress from Santa Barbara, Calif., and her Pakistani and Moroccan male friends with conspiracy relating to the possession of firearms.

This morning, a second American woman was arrested at London Heathrow Airport. Police would not give her name and said only that she was an associate of the three already arrested in the case. Whether she will also be charged was unknown.

Miss Thompson was arrested at Heathrow last Saturday with five

machine pistols and 150 rounds of ammunition concealed in her valise. Ever since, the government has been discussing whether to bring charges or send the three detained back to the United States.

Related Concerns

Prime Minister Edward Heath's government is dominated by two related concerns, getting Arab oil and holding down the wage demands of coal miners. The case of Miss Thompson and her friends cut across this issue.

Within the Heath cabinet, there were strong voices urging prosecution on the grounds that it would disturb Britain's growing links to Arab states. Government leaders were particularly concerned over pending negotiations with Saudi Arabia.

If the deal goes through, Britain would receive 600,000 barrels of oil daily for three years in return for equipping the Saudis with an industrial base, including an arms industry.

The talks are now at a delicate point and British officials are scheduled to go soon to Riyadh, the Saudi capital, to continue them. The biggest obstacle to the venture appears to be the international oil companies which fear they will have no role if producer and consumer governments deal directly with each other.

Law enforcement officials here were furious that political and economic considerations might halt prosecution of Miss Thompson and her friends. They wanted the three brought to trial to deter other alleged terrorists. These officials argued that, even from a political standpoint, Britain had nothing to lose by prosecuting the three because King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has no interest in protecting revolutionaries.

Quarrel in Public

Civil servants here rarely go public with their quarrels with politicians. But some felt so strongly they made no effort to hide the dispute. The resultant publicity made it difficult for the government to avoid pressing charges.

According to intelligence sources, Miss Thompson and her friends, all from the Santa Barbara-Los Angeles area, form an isolated group calling itself "The Young Revolutionaries." Their alleged aim is to overthrow King

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Abdelkhir el-Hakkaoui



Allison Thompson

Kissinger Says Nixon Runs Foreign Policy

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger yesterday scoffed at speculation that he now controls American foreign policy because President Nixon is embroiled in the Watergate scandals.

It is "totally incorrect" that there has been any change in the foreign-affairs authority or activity of the President since he became secretary of state in September, Mr. Kissinger said at a press conference in San Clemente, Calif.

"I do not believe that the great departments of the government can be personal fiefdoms of individual men," Mr. Kissinger said. "The constitutional responsibility for conducting foreign policy resides in the President. The secretary of state has to be the agent of the President, or he represents nothing."

Mr. Kissinger was asked three times about the effects on foreign policy of the current consideration of possible impeach-

Denies Watergate Considerations Have Altered President's Role

secretary of state, the press is traveling with me and sees me more regularly... and there is more detailed reporting of my day-to-day activities.

Mr. Kissinger referred to the State Department as "the great department." He continues to be the President's national security adviser as well as secretary of state, although Mr. Kissinger has moved his key advisers on the National Security Council staff at the White House to the State Department, where he operates in much the same style that he did at the White House.

The State Department is now Mr. Kissinger's main base. But he emphasized that he still consults first each day with the President at the White House.

"I see the President, when we are in town together, every morning for a minimum of half an hour, and most usually for a much more extended period than that. When we are not in the same town, I cannot recall the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

1,233 Still Unaccounted For

U.S. Search for Missing GIs In Indochina Virtually Ended

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Jan. 4.—Although it has not yet been officially called off, the search for 1,233 American servicemen missing in Indochina has virtually ended.

U. S. authorities confirmed yesterday that no searches are under way and none is in prospect. They contend the program has been frustrated by the consistent

refusal of North Vietnam or the Viet Cong to implement the provisions of the year-old Paris agreement providing for the recovery of bodies from isolated battlefields.

While the United States is reluctant to eliminate the military recovery unit confusingly labeled the Joint Casualty Resolution Center, it will soon be reduced to a skeletal staff. A formal end of the operation might bring legal complications since various court actions are pending in the United States over the status of many men listed as missing.

For the moment, the center, commanded by Army Gen. Robert E. Kington, maintains a team of about 160 men at the remote U. S. base of Nakhon Phanom in northeastern Thailand. Virtually all its work, however, has been in South Vietnam.

Team Ambushed

The official reason for the cessation of activity by search teams is the Viet Cong ambush Dec. 18 of one such team a dozen miles from Saigon. The team, as the Viet Cong had been told several times, was seeking to recover an American body from a helicopter crash six years ago. An unnamed U. S. officer and a South Vietnamese soldier were shot down with what the United States called "premeditated barbarity."

Since then, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong officers at military liaison meetings in Saigon have declined to discuss the incident.

As a result, sources said, American officials have decided to send no searches out without written Communist assurances. They admit that such assurances appear unlikely.

Even before the latest incident, however, recovery teams were near a standstill. From the beginning they had been unable to operate in North Vietnam and Laos, and the continuing war in Cambodia made searches there impossible.

In South Vietnam, there had been hope of investigating crash sites and other spots where the bodies of some 400 Americans might have been found. As it turned out, crews were able to get to very few and recover only 28 bodies.

The U. S. officials deplore the fact that no recent progress has been made toward the recovery of the bodies of 22 prisoners admitted by Hanoi to be buried in the North. More than three months ago a North Vietnamese spokesman with the Hanoi military team in Saigon made the release of civilian prisoners by the South Vietnamese a condition for the release of these bodies.

The resumption of prisoner exchanges between Hanoi and Saigon, which might resolve this situation, is bogged down in negotiations. The South Vietnamese say they are ready to resume the exchange of prisoners and claim that Hanoi agreed in principle during secret talks last month. The North Vietnamese denied that any agreement was reached.

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Kissinger Says Nixon Shapes And Controls Foreign Policy

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day when we do not talk on the telephone. When I travel, I send the President a report at the end of every day."

Mr. Kissinger said he is "in close touch" even when I am on trips. "With Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., the President's chief of staff, and with Maj. Gen. Brent Stowcroft, Mr. Kissinger's deputy for national security affairs at the White House."

"Before I go on a trip," Mr. Kissinger said, "the President and I sit down, as we always have, and he tells me what his general strategy is and what he wants me to accomplish."

"Having worked as closely together as we have for five years,"



DIGGING IN—Male and female members of the South Vietnamese militia helping soldiers to dig anti-tank trenches in the Binh Duong Province about 25 miles north of Saigon.

Saigon and Viet Cong Agree To Resume POW Exchange

SAIGON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The South Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong agreed in principle today to resume the exchange of civilian and military prisoners before the Tet celebration of the lunar new year on Jan. 23.

The decision was reached at a meeting of the Joint Military Commission in Saigon. Spokesmen said meetings would continue to work out details of the exchange, including the number of prisoners to be traded.

The two sides agreed earlier this year to an exchange in which Saigon was to free 4,331 civilians and 33 military men for 285 civilians and 410 government soldiers held by the Viet Cong. The exchange was suspended in a dispute after only a few hundred were released by both sides in July.

Meanwhile, President Nguyen Van Thieu declared again in a speech that there can be no peace or general elections in South Vietnam until North Vietnam withdraws its troops from the South.

Calls for Offensive
Mr. Thieu asserted that his government has smashed the first phase of a general North Vietnamese offensive. He called on his troops to take the offensive against Hanoi's forces in South Vietnam.

"The aggressive actions of the Communists must be responded to with punishment," Mr. Thieu said. "We cannot wait until they act first. We have to take our action in advance."

He said North Vietnam left 300,000 troops in the South after the cease-fire last January and has since added 100,000 more men, 600 tanks and 600 artillery pieces, to its force. This is double the estimates of U. S. intelligence officers.

Military sources reported that government fighter-bombers attacked the area.

Mr. Kissinger stressed that it is the President who alone holds "constitutional responsibility for conducting foreign affairs," and the secretary of state has to be the President's "agent," or else "he represents nothing."

In what he guardedly described as "this present situation in America," Mr. Kissinger said that government "has to be conducted on the basis of existing constitutional practice, and I therefore totally reject the idea that I am attempting to conduct an independent policy."

All these have been held and questioned without counsel since they were picked up.

U.S. Spy Subs Said to Enter Soviet Zones

(Continued from Page 1)
by the "40 Committee" of the National Security Council.

One of the reasons cited by Pentagon officials in declining to discuss the submarine eavesdropping was current litigation over a book manuscript by two former intelligence officials. The book, "The Craft of Intelligence," by Victor Marchetti and John Marks, reportedly describes U. S. electronic surveillance techniques. The CIA sought by court order to suppress publication of parts of the book.

"Lawyers on our side suspect that things in the book are beginning to pop up in the hands of other people," a Pentagon spokesman said. Mr. Marchetti, a former CIA analyst, and Mr. Marks, a former State Department intelligence officer, are challenging 235 deletions which were made in the manuscript on security grounds.

The manuscript is to be published by Alfred A. Knopf, has been classified "top secret-sensitive" by the government, according to attorneys in the case.

"We do some things with submarines," a defensive official said. "Any speculation about what we do is something other people think would be detrimental to what we're doing. It is not an area we'd like to see opened up."

Le Duc Tho, North Vietnamese Politburo member, meanwhile, returned to Hanoi yesterday from Paris where he met on Dec. 30 with U. S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the North Vietnamese News Agency reported today.

The agency said Mr. Tho had stopped over in Moscow and Peking on the way home.

He operated a clothing store and acquaintances said they recalled seeing him with Miss Thompson.

Officials at Santa Barbara City College said that Mr. Hakaoui had been president of the student body last year.

A dean expressed surprise at the man's arrest and said, "I would not be surprised to learn he is not as deeply involved as reported. He is an intense young man, a fine student, a fine person, a fine associate."

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Aid for Suez City, Egyptian Troops Israel, at UN Plea, Lifts Blockade

By Raymond H. Anderson
CAIRO, Jan. 4 (UPI)—An Israeli blockade of food and other nonmilitary supplies for Egypt's Third Army and the city of Suez was reported today to have been lifted after UN intervention with the Israeli Army and Israel's government.

The deputy spokesman for the UN Emergency Force, Birger Hallen, disclosed today that Israeli troops refused yesterday to permit UN drivers to proceed with truckloads of supplies to unloading areas. He said that the Israelis cited shooting in the area as the reason.

Under the November cease-fire accord, the UN has the authority to deliver supplies to the city of Suez free of Israeli restraint. The Israelis have the right to check supplies to insure that they are nonmilitary.

The increasing outbreaks of shooting incidents along the front lines, many of them initiated by the Egyptians, have begun to disturb the Israelis. Pressure on the supply lines to the Third Army and the city of Suez offers a form of retaliation.

After supplies to both the Third Army and Suez were blocked yesterday, the UN Emergency Force raised the issue with Israel "at all levels," the spokesman here said.

This afternoon, Mr. Hallen said that he had received reports from Suez indicating that trucks again were moving and were being unloaded.

Because of a two-day New Year's holiday for the UN drivers and the two days of blockade, Egypt's Third Army troops, believed to total about 20,000 men east of the canal, were without regular supplies for four days. Another line of supply evidently has been opened to the Third Army across the Gulf of Suez, however.

Israel Policy Call
From WIRE Dispatches
JERUSALEM, Jan. 4.—A leading member of Israel's Labor party today reiterated that the country must seek a peace based on defensible borders and that this requires territorial concessions.

Israel Gallil, minister without portfolio in the outgoing government and a close confidant of Premier Golda Meir, also emphasized there was an urgent need to form a new government to deal with the political and military situation.

But in his address, prepared for a television broadcast tonight, he said Mrs. Meir's caretaker government must meanwhile exploit all the possibilities—and had the authority to do so—to achieve a separation-of-forces agreement at current military talks in Geneva to stabilize the cease-fire.

The fourth meeting of the three-man military delegations from Egypt and Israel apparently avoided getting into any issues with political overtones.

A two-sentence communiqué issued after the session simply said that the "parties examined technical models of disengagement." It added only that the next meeting would be held Monday.

The emphasis on the technical nature of the discussion has been taken as an indication that the more politically charged phases of the depth of an Israeli pullback into the Sinai behind the east bank of the canal and what counter-part action would be taken by Egypt were left aside.

These are matters that Moshe Dayan, Israeli Defense Minister, was understood here to be taking up during his current meeting in Washington with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. "The negotiation is in Washington at the moment," an Israeli source commented when stressing the

technical nature of the military talks.

Some conference sources believe that real progress on the issue of an accord to disengage separate the rival forces that sit on both sides of the Suez Canal may also have to await the visit of Egyptian Foreign Minister, is to make to Moscow shortly and the formation of the new Israeli government in the light of last Monday's election results.

Today's communiqué followed an announcement that the military negotiators, Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur for Israel and Maj. Gen. Tahar Magdoud for Egypt, had reached an "important stage" in their talks at their third meeting two days ago. The nature of the stage was not explained.

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He said the new coalition government must be able to carry a political and social program aimed at securing peace.

"For this, it is prepared to make territorial concessions. But peace must be within defensible borders," he said.

"We must be prepared to come to a peace agreement on a basis of defensible borders. In that case, we must be prepared for a political struggle as also for a military struggle."

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Arrigo Levi

Italy Rejects Arab Boycott Threat on Fiat

(Continued from Page 1)
pro-Arab Italian Communist party, called the Arab move "inadmissible interference... in the internal affairs of another country, (interference) which wounds the freedom of expression and therefore cannot but be condemned."

Different Blackmail
Republican Sen. Giovanni Spadolini, former editor of Corriere della Sera, Italy's leading daily, said: "From oil blackmail they are rapidly moving to blackmail against free opinion and Fiat."

The hypothesis of a foreign country demanding the loyalty of the editor-in-chief of a free Italian newspaper for the unheard-of reason that he is a Jew had never before been made—not even in political fiction."

The Guild of Italian Journalists denounced the Arab move as a threat to the freedom of all Italian journalists who from now on may feel threatened in the free exercise of their profession."

Arabs Shun Rome Reply
CAIRO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Mohammed Mahgoub, head of the Arab Boycott Office, said today that his agency was not dealing with the Italian government but would wait for an answer from Fiat before making any decisions on that company's future status in Arab countries.

"We are not dealing with the Italian government even if Fiat has put the matter in their hands," he said.

"The request was made to Fiat by our delegates through their representatives in Arab countries, and the answer should come through the same channels," he declared. He would not say how much time would be allowed for Fiat to answer.

Soviet Workers Urged To Try Harder in '74
MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (UPI)—The Communist party appealed today to all Soviet citizens to work harder in 1974 to overcome the country's economic problems and meet the targets of the five-year plan.

The appeal filled the entire front page of the party newspaper Pravda, reflecting the concern party leaders have shown recently over the continuing shortcomings in the country's economic performance.

Police Almost Trap Intruders at Embassy
BUGGING OF SYRIANS IN BRUSSELS THWARTED
BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.—Police said today that the Syrian embassy here was the target of an extensive bugging attempt by an unknown person or persons earlier this week. The Syrian ambassador, Abib Daoudy, denounced the break-in and called on Belgian authorities to take all necessary steps to find the perpetrators and prevent a recurrence.

Police, alerted by neighbors who had seen lights in the embassy while it was closed for the New Year

Figures Hard to Pin Down

U.S. Conservation Measures Produce Some Power Savings

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Energy conservation efforts by Americans resulted in electricity and natural gas savings last month. But the exact savings were difficult to measure because of variables such as weather, population growth and the Christmas and New Year holidays, utility spokesmen said, however, that there were definite signs of cutbacks in consumption as a result of fewer Christmas lights and lower home temperatures.

U.S. Doubtful On Bringing Hughes Home

By John M. Crewdson
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT).—A high Justice Department official has indicated that there is little hope of extraditing Howard Hughes from his Bahama Islands to stand trial in Las Vegas stock-trading case.

Mr. Hughes, who is living at the Xanadu Princess Hotel in Freeport, on Grand Bahama Island, is scheduled to be arraigned in Las Vegas on Friday. But the official said yesterday, "I don't know that we're going to be able to extradite him. It looks tough."

The chief obstacle, another official said, was the decision by a Bahamian magistrate earlier last month not to return Robert L. Vesco, who has been accused in another stock swindle, to the United States to stand trial on a charge of wire fraud, which is the use of interstate telephone and telegraph communications in committing a fraudulent act.

The magistrate, Emmanuel R. Sadebay, ruled on Dec. 7, three weeks before Mr. Hughes and our associates were charged by the grand jury, that wire fraud did not constitute an extraditable offense because no similar provision existed in Bahamian law.

"It's a bad precedent," said another official concerned with extradition matters. He noted that four of the seven counts with which Mr. Hughes was charged also involve wire fraud. The three others deal with alleged stock manipulations by Mr. Hughes and others to facilitate the financier's take-over in 1959 of Air West, a supplemental California air carrier.

The Justice Department official said he was convinced that none of the stock-fraud charges could be sufficient grounds for requesting Mr. Hughes' return to this country since they, like wire fraud, are not part of the criminal code of the Bahamas.

The official suggested that, since the Bahamas does have a general fraud statute, the United States might be able to argue that "fraud is fraud," regardless of how it is perpetrated—essentially the same argument that proved unsuccessful in the Vesco case.

Kennedy, Wallace Lead Democratic Hopes in Poll

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP).—A Louis Harris Poll of Democrats and Independents shows that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts is the most preferred Democratic presidential candidate, followed by Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, second.

A nationwide sampling of 1,007 Democrats and Independents, asked to choose from a list of names, gave the Harris organization's pollsters this rating:

Sen. Kennedy, 31 percent; Gov. Wallace, 18; Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, 11; Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, 9; Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, 8; Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, 3; others, 6, and not sure, 15.

Among Democrats only Sen. Kennedy topped Gov. Wallace, 37 percent to 16, and Sen. Muskie was third with 10. Independents favored Sen. Kennedy more narrowly, 21 to 18 over Gov. Wallace, with Sen. Muskie and Sen. Jackson getting 12 each.

Gov. Wallace was a winner in the South but by a narrow 27 to 16 over Sen. Kennedy. The governor and Sen. Kennedy both fared relatively poorly among the college-educated in the survey, falling 50 percent combined, but skilled laborers gave them 57 percent of their votes.

The indictment, returned in April, 1970, was ordered dismissed by U.S. Judge Julius J. Hoffman at the request of the government. Assistant U.S. Attorney Samuel S. Sklar, who made the request, said that a recent Supreme Court decision barring electronic surveillance without a court order could have hampered prosecution of the case.

Pizza Waiter Shot
NAPLES, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Early closing in Italy to save power has claimed its first victim—a 32-year-old waiter, shot in the thigh and back by three angry customers because he refused to serve them pizza after the midnight deadline.



COMEBACK — Bob Dylan during his Chicago concert.

Dylan, '60s Pop Idol, Takes To Concert Road Again in U.S.

By Tom Zito
CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (WP).—Bob Dylan, who influenced a generation in the early 1960s with his songs like "Blowin' in the Wind" and "The Times They are a-Changin'," returned to his native Midwest last night to begin his first concert tour in eight years.

Dressed in blue jeans and a black jacket with a gray scarf wrapped around his neck, Dylan walked on stage, strapped an electric guitar over his shoulder, slipped a harmonica into a neck brace and, along with The Band, sounded the first notes of the concert.

"One foot on the highway and the other foot in the grave," came the lyrics of the blues tune as Dylan began a performance that included much old material—songs like "Lay Lady Lay," "Ballad of the Thin Man," "It Ain't Me Babe," "Don't Need You"—interspersed with a few new offerings and material performed by The Band.

The tour will take him through Canada to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, then across the South before a final performance in Los Angeles Feb. 4.

For Dylan, now 32, and for The Band, the rock quintet backing him, the six-week, 21-city tour is in large part an attempt to rekindle the popularity of their last tour together in 1966.

This one began here in Chicago Stadium. The 19,000 seats were sold out well in advance of the performance, as were the other halls on the tour. Promoters say there were as many as 6 million ticket requests for the 68,000 seats available—almost all of them sold by mail order.

Dylan has reportedly written 25 new songs for the tour. He plans to try a few out on each audience as the tour progresses to get an idea of what goes over best.

Nixon Signs Bill Increasing Social Security Checks 11%

By R.W. Apple Jr.
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 4.—President Nixon yesterday signed into law a two-stage 11 percent increase in social security payments that will augment the incomes of 30 million Americans.

Seven percent of the increase will take effect in March and be contained in checks received in April, and 4 percent will take effect in June and be contained in checks received in July. Six months ago, Mr. Nixon signed a bill authorizing a 5.9 percent increase in July, which is supplemented by the measure that he approved today.

Improved benefits for about 3.4 million aged, blind and disabled persons are also contained in the new law.

The new federal supplemental security income system, which went into effect Jan. 1, provides federal payments to assure recipients a monthly income of at least \$130 (\$165 for couples). As a result of the new law, those figures will jump to \$140 and \$210 immediately and to \$146 and \$219 beginning in July.

To help pay for the increased benefits, the amount of a person's annual income subject to the social security tax will rise to \$13,200 effective immediately from the \$12,600 that had been scheduled to take effect this year and from \$10,800 in 1972. The tax rate remains at 5.85 percent.

Thus, the maximum social security tax this year will rise to \$772.20 from the \$737.10 that had been scheduled to take effect and from the \$631.80 that was in effect last year.

Under a revised escalator clause in the new bill, the benefits will be further increased automatically if the consumer price index rises by more than 3 percent between the first quarter of one year and the next, with the increase to take effect in July. The first such potential increase will come in July, 1975.

In order to gain the improved benefits, the President had to swallow a somewhat bitter pill. The bill also contained a provision further delaying the implementation of social service regulations issued by Caspar W. Weinberger, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Originally, the regulations—which tighten eligibility requirements for such items as welfare payments—were to take effect last July 1. But Congress, unimpressed by Mr. Weinberger's campaign against "welfare cheats" first delayed the date until Nov. 1 and then, in the bill signed yesterday, postponed it until the end of this year.

U.S. Executive Is Kidnapped In Argentina

Second Businessman Abducted This Week

From Wire Dispatches
BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 4.—An executive of the Argentine subsidiary of the U.S. Pepsi-Cola soft drinks company was kidnapped last night, police sources said today.

The sources said that Argentine-born Douglas Gordon Roberts, 46, was seized in the northern suburb of Martinez.

At the same time Miguel Angel de Bonis, a weapons store owner who had been held for six days by guerrillas of the leftist Liberation Armed Forces, was released by his captors.

The leftists accused Mr. de Bonis of having sold weapons to anti-Communist guerrillas. They said in a communiqué that Mr. de Bonis had accepted responsibility for the arms deals. No ransom figure was given.

Mr. Roberts was the second businessman known to have been kidnapped in Argentina this year. Italian-born Jose Ludvik, 61, a director of a paper manufacturing firm and a naturalized Argentine citizen, was kidnapped Wednesday.

The sources said that police were investigating Mr. Roberts' abduction, although neither Pepsi-Cola Argentina, of which he is the administrative manager, nor his family had reported the kidnapping.

There was no immediate indication whether the kidnappers were leftist urban guerrillas or common criminals, the sources added. More than 300 persons, including 14 foreign businessmen, were kidnapped in Argentina last year and victims still include two Americans, a Dane and a Frenchman.

They are Victor Samuelsson, an executive of the Esso Petroleum Corp., Charles Robert Petro, a job supervisor for the Mackie Teac Construction Co., Danish banker Nyberg Anderson and Yves Boisset, plant manager of the Argentine subsidiary of the French Peugeot automobile firm.

Peugeot officials confirmed that they had received two letters from Mr. Boisset. The letters, which were in good handwriting, warned that you have extreme discretion in regard to my kidnapping.

Sources close to the company said that a \$3-million ransom was demanded.

Chilean Refugee Slain at Embassy Of Argentina

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—The Chilean military junta today disputed Argentina's version of a shooting incident in which a refugee was killed at the Argentine Embassy here last night.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry protested last night that the refugee, Sergio Leiva Molina, was killed by carabineiros—paramilitary police—while he was inside the embassy grounds.

In a statement today, the Chilean Foreign Ministry said he was killed outside the embassy, while trying to get inside. "Other refugees dragged the body inside the embassy," the statement said.

According to the Argentine version, Mr. Leiva, 27, was shot and fatally wounded while he was sitting in a tree in the embassy grounds yesterday afternoon. It did not explain why he was in the tree.

Chilean sources said it appeared that Mr. Leiva, who had sought refuge in the embassy after the Sept. 11 military coup, had temporarily left the building and was caught while returning.

Canada's House Adopts Rules Limiting Campaign Spending

Disclosure of Donations Required

By William Borders
OTTAWA, Jan. 4 (NYT).—Canada's House of Commons yesterday adopted tough new rules to govern the financing of election campaigns.

The legislation, the product of years of study, sets limits on how much candidates may spend, requires full disclosure of contributions over \$100 and provides that some campaign expenses be paid out of the federal Treasury.

As is often the case in Canadian affairs, the members of Parliament formulated the legislation with an eye cast south across the border. References to the political scandals in the United States were frequent during the floor debate here and John M. Reid, one of the bill's principal advocates, said: "The fact that Watergate was on the scene as we moved along was in many of our minds, a confirmation that we were moving in the right direction."

Politics in Canada tends to be more relaxed than in the United States, but it has also been less controlled. Corporate contributions to candidates, which are forbidden by U.S. law, are the mainstay of national campaigns here and until now they have been secret.

In the past, many members of the House of Commons have simply refused to discuss finances. The chief fiscal officer of one national party, asked during the election campaign 15 months ago who was providing the money that the party was spending, replied: "I haven't the foggiest notion."

Data for Stockholders
But that is to change. Under the new rule requiring disclosure of all contributions of more than \$100, large corporations that donate to candidates' campaigns will be answerable not only to the public but also to their stockholders, who have had access to the information in only a few cases.

"Whether or not that will result in reduced corporate giving next time is one of several unknowns about the bill," said a legislator who supported it. "We'll just have to wait and see."

The legislation has not yet been formally enacted, but leaders of the Commons have agreed to pass it soon in its present form and it is considered unlikely that the Senate, the appellate chamber of Parliament, would change the rules that members of the Commons had imposed upon themselves.

Under the new regulations, each party will be permitted to spend nationally no more than 30 cents for each registered voter. On the basis of the present registration lists, the total would be about \$3.8 million, a figure that both major parties exceeded in the 1972 election.

Individual Limits
In addition, candidates in each of the 364 House contests would have individual spending limits.

Italy Eases Car Ban
ROME, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Italy's Sunday driving ban will be lifted next weekend to allow families to return home from their Christmas and New Year's holidays, the government has announced.

Chile Shifts Date For Leftists' Exit

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 4 (AP).—The military junta yesterday gave about 1,500 foreign leftists a one-month extension of the deadline for their departure from Chile.

The 1,500 were among about 5,000 persons who sought political asylum with international agencies and religious orders after the June 29 September coup deposed—and resulted in the reported suicide of—Marxist President Salvador Allende. The new military government gave them 90 days to leave, and when the deadline expired yesterday 3,500 had left.

Samuel Nalegach, executive secretary of the National Committee to Aid Refugees, said that West Germany had advised the committee that it would accept an additional 1,225 refugees. Cuba agreed to receive 50, and the Netherlands and other countries will take the others, Mr. Nalegach said.

Garbage Jobs Now Open to Women in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Another barrier against women fell in New York yesterday—they are now eligible to collect the city's garbage.

The Sanitation Department adhering to recently passed state anti-discrimination laws, announced that women will be allowed to take its employment test for garbage collectors in March.

But the test will still discriminate against the weakest of the weaker sex. Candidates will have to carry a 60-pound garbage can along an obstacle course without hitting anything and hoist a 100-pound can onto a table and back to the floor three times in 70 seconds.

4 Basques Defy French Order to Reside in North

BAYONNE, France, Jan. 4 (AP).—Four Basque political refugees, deported by the government to northern France after the assassination of Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, have returned to this southern French city, their lawyer said yesterday.

Maurice Aheberry said that the deportation decree announced Dec. 30 was illegal because, under the law, the refugees have the right to prepare their defense before they are relocated.

The lawyer said that he had filed an appeal with the Council of State, the highest administrative court in France. The court deals with litigation involving government decisions and decrees contested by the public.

The four Basques were removed Jan. 1 to towns in northern France to keep them away from this region close to the Spanish border. They were not charged with any hostile acts.

The Basque underground organization ETA, which has been fighting the Franco government, claimed responsibility for the explosion which killed Adm. Carrero Blanco Dec. 20.

Several Basque nationalists are staging a hunger strike in the cathedral of Bayonne to protest the deportation orders.

Life Magazine May Reappear As a Monthly

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT).—Time Inc. is well along with plans to bring Life back next year as a monthly magazine.

Hedley Donovan, editor-in-chief, revealed the company's thinking last night at a staff reception marking the issuance of a Life special report, "The Year in Pictures," the second special since the magazine folded as a weekly with the Dec. 29, 1972, issue.

The proposed monthly Life, Mr. Donovan said, would still be heavily pictorial but would probably lean heavier toward educational editorial matter than its more newsy predecessor.

He said it would have a smaller circulation than previously and a higher cover price, which means it would be less dependent on advertisers. It will have the same logo type and large-size format.

When it went under as a weekly, Life, which once had a guaranteed circulation of 8.5 million, was claiming 5.5 million.

Break away with Camel filter

Some people will never discover Camel filter cigarettes. Some will / r enjoy the tobacco, the aroma or the Camel filter pack... there are also some who will never leave the flock.

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The Soviet Union is looking with considerable complacency on a West in disarray. Not only does this condition assist the Soviet Union's Arab allies, but the present relative immunity of Russia to the energy crisis may, on the surface, seem to justify the system controlled by Moscow. The irony of this last portion of the Soviet cheer is that it results in part from nature's gift of energy sources and in part to the tardiness with which the Communist government has developed its own industrialization—a goal to which that government presumably remains committed, and toward which it had actively been seeking aid from the now troubled West.

For both communism and capitalism in the modern world have been dedicated to the principles of economic growth and to the increasing utilization of natural resources which raises the specter of the crisis of energy. Karl Marx did not criticize these aspects of the bourgeois society of his day, but rather the distribution of the proceeds. His successors have not viewed the development of under-developed nations with alarm—quite the contrary. They simply wanted the process to come under Communist auspices. In fact, they have wanted the regions that supplied raw materials to be able to use them in their own factories, and on their own terms—to extend, that is, the industrialization which now seems to have overextended itself.

Consequently, the Communists cannot

pride themselves on having foreseen the present state of world emergency, or guarded against it. In fact the under-developed lands, toward which the Communists have directed attention, especially those that have specialized in single products, whether oil, copper, coffee or sugar, stand to lose much by any major disruptions in the highly industrialized lands. To be sure, those Arab states with small populations and large oil reserves stand to acquire huge secretions of currency. But what will they buy with it, if there is a real dislocation of industrial production, or of mechanized farming in more fertile lands?

Adam Smith has been rewritten frequently in this century. Glosses on Karl Marx are also numerous—but it is plain that both stand in need of more fundamental revision. It may be argued for communism, as it used to be stated by its opponents, that this credo is better suited to the distribution of poverty than to the creation of prosperity. But the world is not yet doomed to subsistence living, if encouragement is given to innovation in the exploration and use of natural resources—within bounds set by enlightened national and international organizations. And reasonably free enterprise will probably give better results under such circumstances than bureaucracies bound by their own self-interest and their own dogmas. This is a point that should be considered in Moscow and Peking, as well as in the Western capitals.

'An Important Stage'

Diplomats are properly reticent in the midst of sensitive negotiations. One should not take casually, therefore, the official announcement that Egyptian and Israeli negotiators have reached "an important stage" in their Geneva talks. Secretary of State Kissinger spoke Thursday of progress being made, and predictions are rife that the two belligerents could complete agreement on a disengagement of their front-line forces before the month is out.

On the table is a plan for lessening military tensions that resembles the abortive "interim settlement" initiative which commanded so much world attention two years ago. The two governments would mutually pull their main Suez Canal forces away from the water's edge; the canal, silted up after over six years of disuse, would be dredged and reopened to international shipping; normal life would resume in the canal-side Egyptian cities which had lain in dreary shambles for so long, their populations spread through Egypt as refugees.

Of widest importance, the rigid confrontation across the Suez Canal, which has held the Middle East in deadlock since 1967, would be broken. A clear signal would be sounded of progress toward a peace agreement, giving Arab oil producers the occasion to ease up further on what Mr. Kissinger Thursday called their "increasingly inappropriate" restrictions on oil production and export.

There is no more dangerous moment in a negotiation than the last moment, when success seems almost—but not quite—in reach. This is the time when tacit assumptions have to be made explicit, when underlying assurances are rigorously spelled out. The Israeli defense minister, Moshe Dayan,

presumably embarked on this mission as he returned to the United States to meet Mr. Kissinger.

It is essential for the future negotiations that will follow on a first-stage success that Israel be made confident in the degree of political and military support it can expect from the United States—its full extent, and its precise limits. Ambiguity, so useful early in a negotiation, no longer has a place between Washington and Jerusalem. As Israel is asked to start the process of territorial withdrawal, it has a right to know of the alternative measures that will be available to assure its national security.

The quick resumption of discussions in Geneva, following the Israeli election, is a welcome sign that Israel's leaders do not feel inhibited from compromise despite the wide defections from the Labor party vote. Disagreements are deep and serious among Premier Meir's potential coalition partners about the future status of Jerusalem and the Jordan West Bank, issues of primary concern in future negotiations with Jordan. Fortunately, these disagreements have apparently not affected the talks with Egypt; indeed, a strong consensus emerged during the election campaign favoring the start of withdrawal from the Sinai in return for a contractual agreement leading toward peace with Israel's most powerful neighbor.

Commentators in Cairo are starting to complain of Israeli "delaying tactics." Delay there has been—of necessity, during the election campaign. Now it is in the interests of both sides to complete the agreement quickly, to reduce the pretext for a new outbreak of war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Punishing Terrorism

It would be impossible as well as improper for a newspaper to offer the director of public prosecutions worthwhile counsel about the decision he should reach in the matter of the American girl alleged to have been in unlawful possession of arms at Heathrow and of her two suspected accomplices. The facts are not publicly known. Already, however, discussion of this incident has thrown up one extremely disturbing suggestion—that, in general, it would be prudent for the British authorities to deport aliens suspected of terrorism rather than to try them and thereby expose the British people to the danger of reprisals.

To act on this principle would surely be to issue something like an open invitation to the growing class of "wandering terrorists" to enter Britain for the purpose of committing political murders. It would certainly lead the Israeli security services, which have been a source of invaluable help in this field, to withdraw their cooperation and make their own intelligence arrangements in this country. This could in itself be a source of danger and embarrassment.

Where a terrorist would face a severe sentence if deported than if tried here, there is a case in principle for sending him out of the country. It is also arguable whether the risks involved in a trial and conviction are justified by the deterrent effect of the relatively lenient sentences often imposed for these crimes. Nevertheless, whenever serious

crimes are at issue, the government must brace itself to the grim resolve to risk innocent lives rather than allow terrorists to go scot-free.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Russia and the Oil Weapon

What looms highest over the horizon of the new year is that the Soviet empire has found—finally, after searching for 55 years—a real means of conquest. For a number of decades (until about 1960) Communism depended on the deterioration of capitalism and on the economic superiority of Socialism to win the great historic confrontation. But it had to abandon that plan.

Later, it relied on its Spartan ability to conserve its resources toward building a military supremacy: megaton hydrogen bombs, Berlin blockade, rockets in Cuba, space breakthrough, etc.

But the Soviet empire also had to give up this form of conquest. The United States was always able to up the ante, to give birth to new inventions and to maintain the equilibrium.

But now there is the oil weapon. It is a revolution in the balance of power. What neither political ideology nor military efforts could accomplish, the systematic and selective use, if controlled and unlimited, of the price of energy can do: the breakup of liberal, parliamentary nations, their estrangement from the United States and their submission.

—From L'Espresso (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

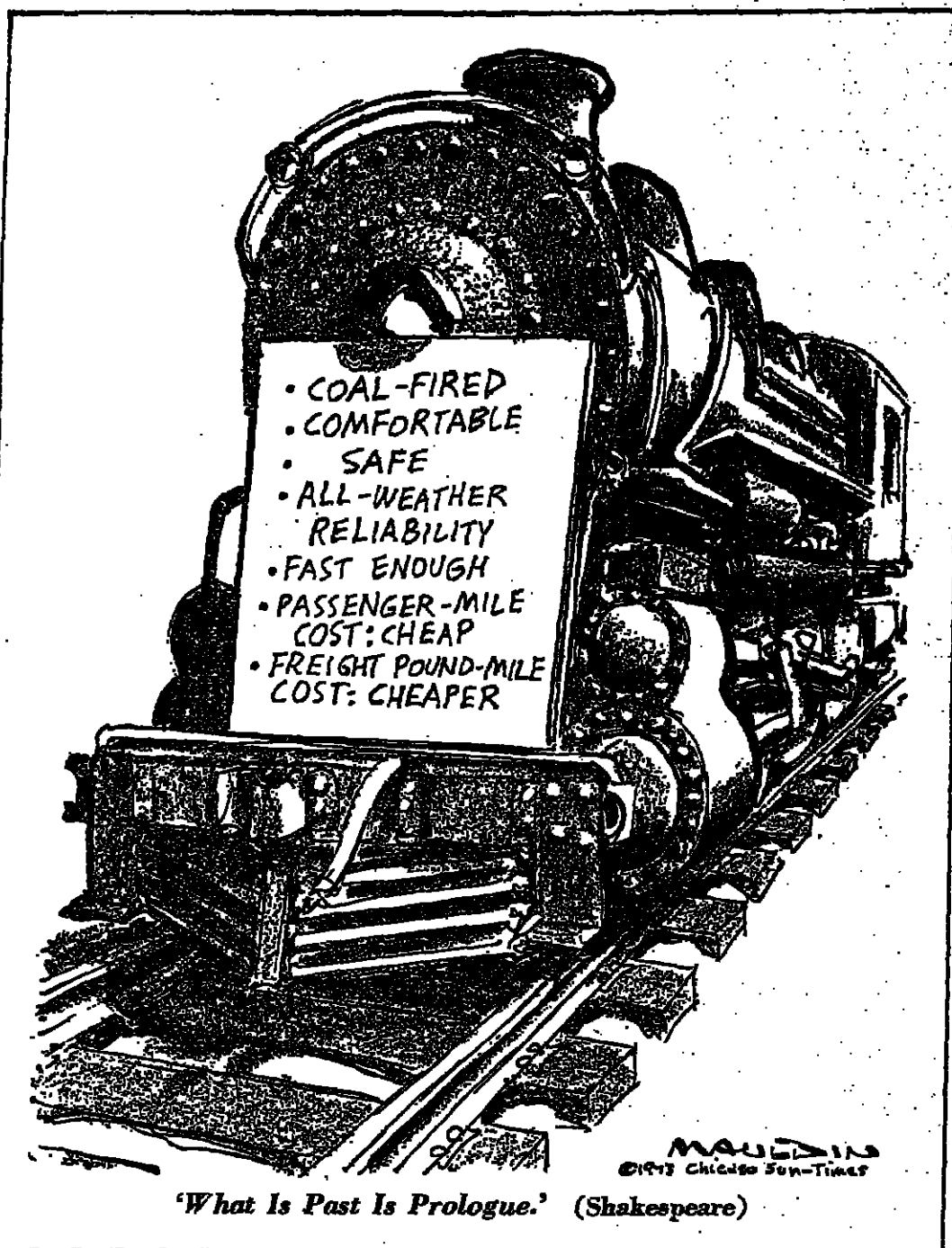
January 5, 1899

BRUSSELS—A case of hydrophobia at Antwerp has been attended by very serious results. A pet terrier belonging to an inn-keeper in the suburb of Berghout appeared ill last week, and since Thursday has bitten no fewer than 16 persons, who had no suspicion of the animal's condition. Today the dog was found to be suffering from rabies of the worst form and was destroyed. The victims have all left for the Pasteur Institute.

Fifty Years Ago

January 5, 1924

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Dr. Fred F. Gendrum, vice-president of the State Board of Health, has just made the startling announcement that smoking may be prescribed in some cases of stomach trouble. A pipe is preferred, although cigarettes and cigars may be used, according to the doctor. "It is not for the value of nicotine," he said, "but because smoking, especially after meals, is likely to prove restful and help in the digestive process."



'We Regret His Departure'

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The United States has rarely had the diplomatic service it deserves, thanks to a tradition of political payoffs usually reserving key embassies for party contributors whose heads are often as fat as their wallets. Chip Bohlen, who died New Year's Day, was a glowing exception to that rule.

A member of the remarkable group of young men who, in the 1920s, decided to devote their lives to the study of Russia and Russian and to the needs of their own government—a group including George Kennan and the late Llewellyn Thompson—Bohlen was perhaps the star of that brilliant coterie.

Less literary than Kennan and less politically adroit than Thompson, his crisp wit, penetrating shrewdness, linguistic talent and gift for analysis carved out for him a special niche among American public servants.

These assets applied to his career as a Soviet expert but also in the Philippines and France, where his crisp wit, penetrating shrewdness, linguistic talent and gift for analysis carved out for him a special niche among American public servants.

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for political affairs, highest job available to members of the career service. To his grief he was acting secretary for one day. When he retired, he spent much time quail shooting, golfing and producing an excellent volume of memoirs. He often looked back on his profoundly interesting diplomatic life.

Two reflections remained in the forefront of his mind. Yalta, he concluded, was "the conference at which the illusions of the United States were subsequently destroyed. Perhaps it would be better to say that it was the conference at which the illusion was destroyed that Russia would behave like a country and not like a cause."

Also, until the end, he puzzled

about De Gaulle's observation to him that the trouble with the United States was simply that it was too big and too powerful and could not help but dominate its friends."

David K. E. Bruce, now head of the U.S. Mission in Peking and a man of unrivaled experience in statecraft, considered Bohlen the ablest career diplomat he knew. Bohlen was also astonishingly modest about his exceptional capacities and so loyal that he even worked faithfully for Dulles, rising on occasion to defend that secretary who had unsuccessfully tried to destroy him. Chip Bohlen was a brilliant patriot. It will be difficult to find his peer. For me, impossible.

Letters

A Parallel?

I once hired a man whose cleverness was his undoing. Every time he was sent on an errand, he would come back short of change (he had "lost" some coins), or the receipt for a purchase had been altered, or his story of the route he had taken didn't add up. We started mistaking little things from the office, one Sunday the building was mysteriously burgled. Though I couldn't pin anything on my suspect, my office manager and I decided that we had to get rid of the man; we couldn't afford the time or energy to cope with him or his yarns. Once on the carpet, he protested that he hadn't done anything wrong; and even if he had, I couldn't prove it. He was right. But I fired him. The petty thievery stopped, and so did the anxiety we all had felt at having the man around and wondering what excuse he would offer next.

There is more than a passing similarity between my man and Richard Nixon. I am not suggesting that Nixon should be discharged without trial. But, as with my hireling, there surely is relevance in the increasing mistrust of Nixon over the years, so that his once massive majority of supporters has dwindled to a fraction, and the public trust has fallen almost to nil. In the wake of the ITT deal, the milk deal, the Gulf Oil et al. corporate shakedown, and so on back over the years, Congress owes to itself and to the country the just and the legal action—i.e., impeachment—to make or break Nixon on the truth issue. Anything is better than wondering for three more years what excuse he will offer next.

KEELLOGG SMITH.

Rome.

Abraham's Children

History is full of tragedies, but really tragic was the day, when someone sowing the seed of hatred, divided the children of Abraham, whom today we call Arabs and Israelis.

For centuries the Arabs and Jews had lived peacefully together. Where the Arabs went, the Jews went with them and the most glorious period for the Arabs was when the Arabs and Jews worked together.

It is sad to see that these God-intoxicated people of burning faith, each claiming to be the true descendants of Abraham and the only loved ones of God, who gave the world three great religions, a philosophy of highest morals and contributed so much to science, art and literature, should now become the victims

of the envy of an ungrateful and jealous pagan world, which is interested only in inciting them to fight.

Between Arabs and Jews, for love shall one day prevail over hatred; conciliation is the only path to a lasting peace. But before the peace comes, brother must shed the blood of brother, to quench the thirst of the holy land; the story of Cain and Abel must be repeated. There must be more killings and sufferings, more plunder and destruction, more children as orphans and more people homeless. For it is through only a great tragedy that men learn to love, and the tree of love grows not unless watered with tears.

A. K. SAJJAD.
Boulogne-Billancourt.

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A. K. SAJJAD.
Boulogne-Billancourt.

Nixonian Norms

Seemingly, the possibility of Mr. Nixon being able to weather his "Watergate" crisis is a major preoccupation of a good many Americans. I question the sincerity and validity of the American people's concern.

Without sounding like one participating in a witch hunt, may I say that Richard Nixon has already failed in a most important qualification for maintaining the office he holds. He has neither been responsive to, nor lived by, the ethical standards the common American demands of his President. John Steinbeck once wrote: "We insist that the President be cautious in speech, guarded in action, immaculate in his public and private life." Surely Nixon's conflicting "tell it all" statements to the American populace, his deception regarding the secret bombing of Cambodia and his questionable income tax returns provide adequate proof of his betrayal of that code. The penalty for this type of misconduct should be impeachment. This latest preoccupation of Americans—that Nixon will "tough it out"—seems to be yet another way they are avoiding the responsibility of decision.

If Americans are content to leave the President in office, they must also be willing to abandon these former standards and accept the less demanding standards Richard Nixon measures up to.

THOMAS M. JENKINS.
Albi, France.

1,000 Nights
Whew! Only a thousand more nights of deluding ourselves with tales about Richard M. Nixon's value to the country? Well, if Scheherazade could stand it, maybe we can too. But just the

Confidence Game

U.S. Energy Paradox

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—How serious is the U.S. energy crisis? Well, government officials dealing directly with it exude a relaxed confidence. But those obliged to handle the economic consequences of the crisis exhibit a case of the fitters.

The resolution of the paradox is that, while the energy shortage is manageable in itself, political leadership is required to deal with the impact on jobs and prices. So, given the absence of public confidence in Mr. Nixon, it is a deep question whether he can pull the country through the crisis without a bad recession.

The shining example of confidence is the federal energy administrator, William Simon. No day goes by without his holding some kind of news conference. He steps up and answers the most recalcitrant and difficult questions. His appetite for power is undimmed, and he doesn't mind telling everybody what to do. Before Christmas he even let Mr. Nixon know it would be bad form to take the presidential jet to his vacation spot.

The measures Mr. Simon has taken reflect the feeling that the crisis can be easily resolved. He has gone in for limits on Sunday driving, car pools and turning down the thermostat. The truly tough stuff, notably rationing, he has put off. His policy is a policy of trimming at the edges.

Reassurance

Moreover, his office has been issuing in the weekly petroleum situation reports—a body of basically reassuring information. Voluntary conservation measures, according to the latest report, have cut the anticipated petroleum shortfall for the four weeks ending Dec. 21 in half. Imports—presumably of oil bootlegged around the Arab boycott—were up by 400,000 barrels a day. There was only a slight drawing down of inventory—nothing out of season.

When measured against that sanguine outlook, the President's economic advisers sound like Hamlet stuttering his doubts in the face of the simple certitudes of Bushmiller. Consider, for example, the figure cited by Herbert Stein, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

Mr. Stein, in the past, has been noted for rosy predictions about the economy. But in the face of the energy crisis he has suddenly turned bearish.

The other day he warned that during the first six months of this year inflation would be running at a basic rate of 1 percent with an additional add-on for energy. Though the adminis-

tration calculates that unemployment is due to rise by a percentage point to 5.7 in 1974, Mr. Stein said: "The economy might slow down more than we expect."

Equally out of character was Mr. Stein's attitude toward the council itself. Normally he disparages government intervention in the economy as clumsy and heavy-handed. But at a meeting of the American Economic Association in New York last week, Mr. Stein called for expansion of the council to deal with the task of economic planning. He said that in the face of the energy crisis a "little agency focusing mainly on manipulating fiscal and monetary policy" was "inappropriate."

Different Tasks

No doubt, Mr. Stein has a more delicate job than Mr. Simon. Mr. Simon's basic task is to assure an ample supply of energy—which seems quite doable. Mr. Stein, on the other hand, has to deal with the impact of a very large price increase in a strategic commodity on millions of decisions by consumers and businessmen in the private sector of the economy. He has to make sure that economic activity does not plunge, that prices do not go through the roof, and that the economy is not skewed in a lopsided fashion by windfall profits to the oil companies. But if the task is difficult, it is not impossible. If unemployment threatens, the economy can be stimulated through larger federal outlays. Inflation can be contained through rationing and other devices. Heavy taxes can cut windfall profits.

The trouble is that decisions about spending and rationing and taxes require leadership—presidential leadership. But Mr. Nixon, crippled by the continuing scandal of Watergate, has become a figurehead president, capable of dealing at best with foreign governments. He commands no confidence with the public or the Congress. He reigns but does not rule. So long as he continues to hang on in the White House, the energy problem—a problem which is incalculably not all that difficult, can do terrific harm to the country.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

same, here's one citizen who'd feel a whole lot better if we all had the honesty to call a spade a spade.

As long as we in this modern consumer society are dedicated to the preservation of our capitalist, profit-motivated economic system at any cost, we can't expect much better government than we now have—not in a political atmosphere which requires a candidate to first sell himself to political and financial backers, and then to an electorate which is so dulled by the constant haranguing to buy this or that self-image product, that it'll buy almost anything.

We dearly need to drastically overhaul our political system—which was conceived long before the birth of economic giants like ITT, or the development of the modern soap-selling techniques with which they sell their products or services—unless we want to lose our democracy to an oligarchy of the agglomerated and conglomerated special interest seekers.

ALDIN A. RATTIL.

Paris.

Mogens Gistrup

The New York Times appears to have seriously misjudged the reason for Danish elections (ET, Dec. 7).

Mogens Gistrup is no Poujade. Pierre Poujade's support never went far beyond France's small shopkeepers. Gistrup has tapped a national well of dissatisfaction which cuts across all classes and which, though the world's highest personal income tax rate to run an overbearing bureaucracy composed of almost a third of Danish wage earners—in a country with a serious industrial labor shortage.

Their rebellion was far from mindless. It was a conscious warning to the established par-

ties that, if something is not done soon to alleviate Denmark's tax and bureaucracy burdens, the next elections will see many more than 20 Progress party members in parliament.

"Progressive" is no misnomer. The party's name implies the action society needed to permit Danish taxpayers to use more of their earnings as they see fit.

The late parliament was no model of stability. The Social Democratic minority government depended on the far-left Socialist People's party for support, in order to retain that support, it moved so far to the left that a third of its traditional supporters walked out—including a lot who voted for Gistrup.

The Danish people are not about to abandon their welfare-state tradition, only the high and wasteful cost of administering it. Their rebellion is against the stagnant established parties who find no better solution to the country's problems than to raise taxes and hire more bureaucrats. The next coalition will govern as "effectively" as the last, but it doesn't make progress on the eye issues, more Danes are likely to vote Progress the next time around.

MICHAEL R. CODEL.
Hvidovre, Denmark.

Upbeat Nixon

It was nice to read about Mr. Nixon's flight to Los Angeles as a commercial airliner.

After all the humiliating articles published against him, it was refreshing to read something good about the President of the United States. The happy faces of the people greeting him on the plane is evidence that the American people still love their President.

Let's have more of that in the future.

C. E. MULLER.
München, Switzerland.

مركز البحث

Greater Official Tolerance

Orthodox Church Survives Rigors of the Soviet System

By Robert G. Kaiser

PECHORI, U.S.S.R., Jan. 4 (UPI).—There is a working Russian Orthodox monastery in this old town in northeast Russia, a lovely, Hansel-and-Gretel cluster of brightly painted churches and buildings in a deep, wooded hollow, all surrounded by a high wall.

At this time of year snow lies on onion-shaped domes of the churches, each painted a rich blue and dotted with gold stars. Monks in long black robes scurry along the snowy paths. Church bells ring in the valley—a rare sound in this country where they are generally forbidden.

There is no doubt that this monastery is in Russia, but it is also part of the Communist Russia now called the Soviet Union. Improbable, but there it is.

That could be said as well for the whole Russian Orthodox Church, which continues to provide solace for tens of millions of Soviet citizens 56 years after an avowedly atheistic, revolutionary movement seized control of this country. By the most conservative estimates, there are more church-going Christians in the Soviet Union (including Baptists and other smaller groups) than members of the Communist party, which has about 14 million members.

The comparison should not be drawn, the Communists run the nation, while a large percentage of the Christians are old women in small towns and villages whose religion is a habit. The Christians are in no position to challenge the Communists, but it may be more significant that the Communists are still unwilling to enable to eliminate the Christians. On the contrary, official tolerance for religion is substantially greater now than it was 10 years ago.

In those 10 years the Orthodox Church has enjoyed a mild revival, especially in Moscow and other major cities. Many young

members of the intelligentsia have turned to the church and Orthodoxy has become fashionable in some circles. There has been a new wave of interest in icons and other religious artifacts.

The future of this revival is uncertain. The official attitude toward the church is ambivalent at best. On one hand, the church is allowed to maintain the monastery at Pechori (where from 60 to 70 monks now live) and 11 others around the country; it is permitted three seminaries for the training of priests (about 1,100 young men are now pursuing the four-year course); and because they are "architectural monuments," the state helps preserve some of the oldest churches. In Moscow, a city of more than seven million, the church is permitted about 45 working churches.

On the other hand, the state strictly forbids Sunday schools or any form of organized religious instruction for children. It effectively prevents most of the brightest youths who apply for the priesthood from pursuing that vocation. (A heavy percentage of priests in training are farm boys.) In new industrial cities—some with populations of a million or more—it is unusual to find even one church.

The state, also has compromised the church hierarchy to such an extent that many believers ridicule its subservience to the official line and its huge "donations" to official causes.

Solzhenitsyn Letter

In a bitter open letter to the patriarch of the church, novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, himself a believer, accused the church of betraying all its own values, and called it "a church dictatorially ruled by atheists," a reference to the State Council for Religious Affairs, which has the ultimate say in all religious matters.

In sum, the church survives, but only by accepting restrictions on its behavior which may prove fatal a generation or two from now. This is probably the hope of Communist party ideologists, many of whom have obviously concluded that it is counterproductive to try to extinguish religion when a natural, if drawn-out, process may eventually accomplish this goal painlessly.

The history of church-state relations since the Bolshevik Revolution has been erratic. The Bolsheviks assumed (correctly) that the church would oppose them and in the first years after the revolution relations were hostile. In 1923, the authorities arrested the patriarch of the church and were about to put him on trial when he chose to recant the church's anti-Soviet activities and endorse the new regime. This led to a period of improved relations, although the church had relinquished its independence.

The church survived Stalin's collectivization and purges in the 1930s, but only with difficulty. The dictator closed all the seminaries and monasteries, had many rural priests arrested and otherwise harassed the church. But the outbreak of war forced him to reverse his position. The church became Stalin's staunch ally on the home front and he allowed it a period of unprecedented official blessing in return.

Priests Trained

This era of good feeling did not last long, but while it did the church was able to train thousands of new priests in eight seminaries that Stalin allowed to reopen. The priests trained in this rush now compose the bulk of the clergy.

In the late 1940s, Stalin turned on the church again. His successors allowed a period of relative freedom, but Nikita Khrushchev conducted a harsh anti-religious campaign. Khrushchev's successors have been more tolerant. Official anti-religious propaganda is now rare. Throughout the Russian history, until the Revolution, church and state were intermingled. Many essentially political arguments in old Russia were conducted in theological terms.

If a young Russian wants to establish some personal connection with his cultural heritage today, one Western student of Orthodoxy has noted, he must turn to the church. Churchmen, believers and outsiders agree that this has drawn many younger and better-educated Russians to the church in recent years.

Apart from a connection with their past, the church gives its adherents something to believe in, which must also help explain its continued appeal. "You might call this country an ideology," one practicing Christian said recently, referring to the official Communist ideology. "But there isn't much left in the idea, and people want something more."

So, the Orthodox church appears in no danger of losing its special place in the hearts of the Russian people. A widely accepted estimate is that at least 30 percent of the babies born in Moscow are christened. A poll in the industrial city of Gorki five years ago found that 60 percent of the babies born there were being baptized, though only 3.5 percent of the parents questioned admitted to being believers in the countryside, priests still perform many of their traditional functions, particularly christenings and funerals.



WINTER WHISKERS—Rising from the icy deep like Neptune with ice-encrusted whisks is this hardy soul who, along with four others, braved 10-below-zero weather on the Rock River in Rockford, Ill., on New Year's Day to become the first water skiers of 1974.

Replaced by Conservatives

Peron Wins Sharp Struggle With Military, Purges Two

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 4 (UPI).—President Juan D. Peron began the new year with weathering his most serious crisis with the armed forces since his return to power.

The political battle with the military led this week to the replacement of the army and navy commanders in chief and the enforced retirement of 11 admirals and four colonels.

On New Year's Day, Gen. Peron presented the symbolic sabers of command to officers considered more congenial to his conservative political line.

The key figure in the crisis was Gen. Jorge Elia Caraceno, who was forced to step down as army commander apparently because Gen. Peron and his right-wing supporters in the trade union movement and the legislature felt that he was becoming too close to left-wing Peronists.

Conservatives Racked Gen. Peron, 78, has been in ill health—in November he reportedly suffered from a heart attack—and speculation has abounded over his possible successor. Gen. Peron has supported the conservatives in his movement and has tried to raise the political stature of the vice-president, his wife, Isabel, who lacks any trace of her husband's charisma, but who would become president if he were to die.

The President has also presided over a purge of leftists in his movement, removing them from influential posts in and out of government.

Gen. Caraceno, who was made army commander in chief in May by former President Hector J. Campora, mildly cultivated ties with left-wing Peronists.

He built up a progressive, populist image through his criticism of the inter-American defense system, dominated by the United States, and by requesting the departure of American and French military missions here. He also angered conservatives by asserting that guerrilla activity here had economic causes and by allowing left-wing Peronists to join military units in a highly publicized flood-report operation outside Buenos Aires.

Other military officials, noting that Gen. Caraceno is by no means a leftist, felt that he had been caught headfooted by the swirl of political events.

Usual Peron Style The way Gen. Caraceno was maneuvered out of office was in keeping with Gen. Peron's above-the-battle political style.

Early last month, the minister of Defense, Angel Robledo, objected to a list of five colonels suggested for promotion by Gen. Caraceno. Mr. Robledo parried criticism from civilians and military men while Gen. Peron appeared aloof from the squabble.

The defense minister suddenly relented in his objections and handed the matter over to the legislature where most observers felt that the list would be rapidly approved. But conservative Peronist senators blocked the promotions. Gen. Caraceno, whose prestige was on the line, insisted on a personal meeting with Gen. Peron. He was told that the President would see him as soon as Congress approved a new list of promotions.

Publicly rebuffed, Gen. Caraceno resigned at the end of December.

The new commander in chief

is Leandro Anaya, whose father was an army leader and a close friend of Gen. Peron during his first period of power 25 years ago.

In the case of the navy, where 11 admirals were forced to resign after the appointment of Adm. Emilio Massera as commander in chief, Gen. Peron's main concern was to replace high-level officers who had strongly opposed him in the past.

Although all three armed services participated in the military coup which overthrew Mr. Peron in 1955, the navy has remained the most anti-Peronist of the three branches.

3 Swedes Get Year in Prison For Spying

Ex-Intelligence Agent And 2 Newspapermen

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Three men were sentenced to a year each in prison for espionage today, seven months after a leftist magazine published secret information about a Swedish intelligence network.

Jan Guillou and Peter Bratt, both 29 and journalists working for the FIB-Kulturfront magazine, were found guilty of espionage. Hakan Isacson, a former agent of the intelligence service, was found guilty of both espionage and embezzlement of government funds in a Stockholm court.

Supporters of the three men, who said they acted for idealistic reasons in revealing intelligence service activities, said tonight they will stage protest rallies in 20 Swedish cities during the weekend.

FIB-Kulturfront in May last year asserted that intelligence agents had burgled the Egyptian Embassy in Stockholm and staged amphibious landing operations with American agents in Finland. Foreign Minister Sven Andersson, who was then defense minister, denied the accusations after Premier Olof Palme assigned him to make an investigation.

Mr. Anderson admitted that Swedish intelligence cooperate with intelligence units in the United States, Britain and Israel, but denied Sweden has agents abroad.

"The main activity is to obtain military and political information from abroad to protect Swedish security interests," he said.

The arrest of the three men in October caused an uproar among leftist groups, which said the espionage charges violated the Freedom of the Press Act. The government yesterday set up a special committee to revise this act and another one to work out the future duties of Sweden's intelligence service.

Government sources said the Intelligence Service Committee will be a neutral body. No military experts, no Communists and no representatives of the Conservative party will be included, they said.

Obituaries

Arthur Daley, N.Y. Times Sports Columnist

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Arthur Daley, 69, The New York Times Pulitzer Prize-winning sports columnist, died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Daley, a Times sports columnist for 31 years, collapsed on the sidewalk while walking to his office on East 43d St. from Grand Central Station. He died in Polytechnic hospital.

Mr. Daley roamed the country's sports arenas, searching for anecdotes, fragments and philosophical bits in every phase of sports. His favorite sport was baseball, and he saw his first big-league game from a railroad signal tower behind the Polo Grounds in the 1920s.

Sports Pulitzer

He received the Pulitzer Prize in 1956 for his column in general and for six specific pieces on baseball, boxing, horse racing and amateurism in track.

Mr. Daley was the author of several books, including "Times at Bat," an account of baseball from 1900 to 1950, and "The Story of the Olympic Games," which he wrote with John Kieran.

He was a sports writer of the "gee whizz" school who never lost his enthusiasm for the games or his dread of deadlines. Working on the edge of edition time made him acutely unhappy; whenever possible he wrote hours in advance, occasionally a day or more.

He took over the Sports of the Times column from Mr. Kieran on Christmas Eve, 1942. His colleague had instituted that column on New Year's Day, 1927.

The last column under the Daley byline appeared in yesterday's Times. It was under the heading "Making a Pitch for Pitchers" and sought fairer treatment for pitchers in Hall of Fame balloting.

Mr. Daley, who was born in New York on July 31, 1904, came to The Times in September, 1926, not long after his graduation from Fordham University. He never had another job.

Mr. Daley leaves his wife, four children, and 13 grandchildren. The funeral service will be held tomorrow morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral.



Arthur Daley

was co-author of a book and he was released on grounds of ill health in 1960. He died in a nursing home five years later.

A French movie called "The Dominici Affair," based on the murders and trial, was issued in the spring of last year. The Dominici family sued the film company charging invasion of privacy.

Rexford S. Blazer

ASHLAND, Ky., Jan. 4 (AP).—Rexford S. Blazer, 68, retired president and board chairman of Ashland Oil, Inc., died here Wednesday.

G. G. Montgomery

SAN MATEO, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP).—George G. Montgomery, 78, president and chairman of the Kern County Land Co. until 1967 when it merged with Tenneco, Inc., died Tuesday.

Edward P. Parker

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 4 (UPI).—Edward P. Parker, 68, chairman of Parker Brothers, the games manufacturers here founded by his great-uncle in 1883, died of cancer Tuesday in Salem Hospital.

Soviet TV Joins Tass in Attacks On Solzhenitsyn

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (UPI).—The Soviet Union stepped up its campaign against author Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn today, moving it onto television and before the public for the first time.

In a commentary on a television program, news analyst Anatoly Potapov said that the Nobel Prize-winning writer's latest book, "The Gulag Archipelago," was "heinous, anti-Soviet and an attempt to block improving international relations."

"There have been many anti-Soviet attacks and what is characteristic is that many campaigns were unfolded at a time when there was a real possibility for international cooperation," Mr. Potapov said.

"Each attack ended in failure and this one will also end in failure, a disgraceful failure," he said.

Marie Dominici

MANOSQUE, France, Jan. 4 (AP).—Marie Dominici, 94, widow of the defendant in a controversial French murder trial, died yesterday.

Her husband, Gaston Dominici, was accused of killing British scientist Sir Jack Drummond, his wife and their 10-year-old daughter in 1952. The Drummonds were killed as they camped in a field near the Dominici farm. The farmer was sentenced to death two years later but always denied the crime. His sentence

Miners Agree To New Peace Talks in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Employment Minister William Whitelaw and leaders of Britain's 260,000 coal miners agreed today to meet Wednesday for new peace talks.

But another bid to end a crippling slowdown by 29,000 locomotive engineers on the nation's railroads failed.

"There was no progress whatsoever," said Sir Sidney Greene, leader of the National Union of Railwaymen, after a two-hour meeting with heads of British Rail, the state-run railroad system.

The government ordered Parliament to cut short its Christmas recess and reconvene for an emergency session Wednesday and Thursday to debate the deepening economic crisis. It had not been scheduled to return until Jan. 15. Before its recall by the government, the opposition Labor party today demanded an emergency session next week.

The crisis sparked renewed speculation that Prime Minister Edward Heath may call early parliamentary elections as a means of marshaling public support.

Mr. Whitelaw invited coal miners' leaders to new peace talks in a bid to end their six-week-old overtime ban. Their job action has slashed coal production 40 percent, caused a power reduction that pushed Britain into a three-day work week and plunged the nation into what the government has called Britain's gravest economic crisis since World War II.

The government announced today that 750,000 workers have so far been laid off under a work-week reduction designed to conserve energy supplies.

Mr. Whitelaw announced that he had invited the full 37-man board of the National Union of Mineworkers to a Tuesday negotiating session. In the past he talked only with the union's three top leaders.

The union accepted the invitation but asked that the meeting be postponed until Wednesday, and Mr. Whitelaw agreed.

Earlier, Mr. Whitelaw said in a radio interview: "I read that we seek confrontation and all the rest, I believe that to be absolute nonsense. The last thing we wish to do is that."

A more militant line was voiced today by Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Making one of his rare comments on matters outside foreign affairs, Sir Alec said at a political meeting in Scotland: "The plain facts of the miners' wage situation cannot justify their action," because they have received pay increases of 16 and 8 percent in the last two years and have been offered 18 percent in the current negotiations.

There's a traffic violation behind most accidents...



MEMORIAL SERVICE

STEVE SALES MEMORIAL SERVICE. A memorial service for the former Newark, N.J. correspondent, lost at sea, will be held on Sunday, January 13, 1974, 2:30 o'clock, at Temple Adath Israel on the Main Line, Old Lancaster Road and Highland Avenue, Merion, Pennsylvania.

The family extends its invitation to his friends to attend. Memorial gifts may be sent to the Newark Steve Sales Scholarship Fund, Medoff School of Journalism, Northwestern, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

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THE ART MARKET Year's Sales and Winners In Painting and Graphics

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (Herald Tribune)—Salesroom yearbooks share features with Soviet economic reports. They provide some useful information but it needs interpretation.

Success, for example, is dealt with at length but mishaps are never mentioned. The yearbooks are also enlightening about the future. The descriptions of brilliant successes indicate which fields will get special promotional treatment and which are, naturally, the areas most likely to come out on top.

In "Art at Auction," subtitled "The Year of the Sale," Bernier 1973-74, Two Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Season," editor Anna Maria Edelstein and several well-known contributors have gathered a mass of data from sales in London and New York. The year's winners emerge very clearly although everything appears to be going well.

The old masters—i.e. European painters, active before the Baroque school, who have gained worldwide recognition—rose in price with the sky the limit. A pair of tiny Fra Angelico panels, about 32 by 12 centimeters, sold for \$230,000 at Sotheby's in London in December, 1973. And an Andrea Mantegna painting, "Christ's Descent Into Limbo," also on panel (37.5 by 40 centimeters), went for \$490,000 last July, also in London. These are extreme cases, involving the rarest of categories, Italian primitives and early Renaissance painters. At the same time, they help define the requirements for making pictures rise to such price levels.

The Fra Angelicos, or here so considered—attributions in those early periods are sometimes revised from one generation to another—truly exceptional works. They have two interesting inscriptions on the back say-

ing that they formed part of a series of 10 from an altarpiece in the church of San Domenico at San Domenico di Fiesole. Moreover, they came from one of the finest American collections, that of Mr. and Mrs. Deane Johnson of Bel Air, Calif., after having been in a British collection.

The Mantegna heralds expressionistic tendencies to come in the 16th century with something of the power to be found in Aikendort's work. It was a huge price but not absurd, for this is the kind of piece which should be priced according to how much money the highest bidder can pay rather than according to current trends. It was probably worth more than \$490,000, given levels reached by other pictures in other categories, such as Impressionism.

Indeed, taking a look at the works illustrated in the yearbook, it seems that prices of old masters will not stop rising, other things being equal.

The superb Paolo Veneziano on panel, 110 by 60 centimeters, which brought \$29,000 in December, 1973, already seems cheap in retrospect. Why pay for a great picture half of what is paid for a bad Monet of comparable dimensions?

Gerald Reitlinger, one of London's best known collectors and author of "The Economics of Taste," uses similar reasoning about British masters, regarded as a separate category. This category is so important in Sotheby's view that the firm requested a special contribution to its yearbook from Mr. Reitlinger. He remarks that recent prices for several important pictures—by Gainsborough, for example—have not been as high as in the past. The double portrait of Lady Erle and Lady Dillon, he says, made \$100,000 in the Urschel sale



Detail from the Lyonel Feininger which sold for \$160,000 in New York.

of 1971, "but it had cost Charles Urschel \$100,000 40 years earlier" and "those dollars were worth twice as much in English money in 1971." That a double portrait made \$110,000 in June, 1973, means that it had roughly caught up with what Mr. Urschel had to pay. Even more significant is what Mr. Reitlinger has to say about Romney, whose "recovery still has far to go" if one thinks in terms of prices paid in the years 1920-30, after which there was a marked decline.

Second in the list of winners came works by 19th-century American painters—notably Thomas Pollock Anshutz's "Steelworkers Noontime," painted around 1880. The \$25 by 60 centimeter picture, showing workmen at rest, famous in its time, made \$150,000 in October, 1973, in New York.

Enough has been written about

the historic importance of the work, its position as the forerunner of present-day American realism, which largely explains why it fetched so much. Any work of art relating to contemporary trends gets a plus at auction.

The next impressive rise in prices was for works by Russians and, here too, the category is far from having reached its present conceivable maximum level. A major picture by Mikhail Larionov, "Red-Red Structure," 53 by 73 centimeters, signed and inscribed "Larionov, Moscow, 1911," went far above the auctioneers' hopes when it brought \$23,000 in March, 1973. But the figure was well below what it should have been, considering that Russian modern art rarely comes up for sale and that national barriers, which once strictly defined market values, are now falling. To be more precise, a high-quality work by a 19th-century avant-garde painter now sells well, even though it may not be French, which was once almost a must.

This point is being proved by the rapid rise in price for German expressionism and cubism. Take the case of Lyonel Feininger, the American-born painter who worked in Germany until World War II. A work signed and dated 1913, 86 by 118 centimeters, sold in New York for \$160,000 on March 14, 1973. This masterpiece of light and volume is as important in its way as any Braque or Picasso of that period. It would not have been overpriced at about that figure.

This is not to suggest that everything is about to or should go up in price. For example, the top Victorian paintings, or those that are so considered by art historians and auctioneers, have

nearly reached their price limit. "The King of Hearts" by William Holman Hunt, dated 1862 and measuring 47.5 by 27.5 centimeters, which made \$24,000 in July, was already overpriced compared with, say, Flemish primitives. From a technical point of view, the Hunt was badly done—hideous fingers, awkward brushwork in the background.

Still more out of proportion are graphics. The \$35,000 paid for a 53 by 40 centimeter lithograph by Toulouse-Lautrec—"La Clownesse Assise," one of his best efforts in lithography—is a huge price. And so is the \$48,000 paid for a Rembrandt etching, 12.2 by 17.8 centimeters, sold in New York last May. But this is not an unusual price for top Rembrandt etchings, which consistently sold in the five-figure bracket (in pounds) in London last July.

(Next week: Objects of art.)

ART IN NEW YORK

When Their Canvas Was the Stage

By James R. Mellow

NEW YORK (Herald Tribune)—In the erratic history of the public acceptance of modern art, theater has played a rather special role. Modern artists—many of them major figures in the vanguard of art—have found the theater an agreeable vehicle for their work.

Picasso's entire costume designs for the Diaghilev-commissioned ballet "Parade"—with a score by Erik Satie and scenario by Jean Cocteau—created a mild uproar when it was first produced in Paris in 1917. For Diaghilev, who had an uncanny gift for combining the utterly outrageous with the thoroughly conventional—thus shocking and seducing his audiences at the same time—it may only have been the necessary notes de scandale for the 1917 season. But "Parade" also brought the name and the work of the radical young cubist painter before a wide and culturally elite audience.

Diaghilev, in fact, was something of an impresario of modern art as well as of modern ballet and modern music.

Until his death in 1929, Diaghilev's choices of rebellious young artists—among them, his Russian compatriots Natalia Goncharova and Michael Larionov and such School of Paris painters as Picasso, Robert Delaunay and Juan Gris—to mount each season's new productions for the international tours of his Ballets Russes company, effectively put modern art on the road.

One is reminded of Diaghilev's creative role in the dissemination of modern art by the exhibition "Painters for the Theater," at the Museum of Modern Art through Jan. 13.

Organized and selected by William S. Lieberman, the museum's curator of drawings, the exhibition includes 58 drawings, watercolors and collages by such notables as Picasso (a 1919 sketch for "La Boutique Fantasque") and Chagall (project designs for

"Aleko" and a festival in honor of the Russian writer Gogol), as well as works by artists—Diego Rivera, George Grosz and Ben Shahn, for example—whose theatrical designs are much less well known.

All of the examples have been drawn from the Modern Theater Arts Collection, instituted by Leo Simonson, the theatrical designer, and later enlarged by Lincoln Kirstein to include documents on modern dance. Although the collection includes some 400 items, it is one of the museum's little-known assets.

Largely because of lack of funds, the collection has not been fully catalogued or researched. But judging from "Painters for the Theater," it is a major resource on modern theatrical design.

Mr. Lieberman's selection while not intended as a historical survey, ranges from Goncharova's designs for the 1914 Ballets Russes production of "The Golden Cockerel" to something as recent as British pop artist Alex Jones' peek-a-boo slimpings of the "Empress's New Clothes," for the long-running musical, "Oh! Calcutta!"

The example of Diaghilev's enlightened patronage casts a long shadow over the later project designs for the Ballets Russes, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and, later, the Ballet Theatre of Washington.

The show is a sparkling assemblage of the great, the near-great and the fashionable, including works by Fernand Léger, Christian Bérard, Eugène Ionesco, Pavel Tchelitchew, Oskar Schlemmer and Florine Stettheimer.

But the exhibition also illuminates certain aspects and qualities of the theatrical enterprise—its easy accommodation of both the nostalgic and the new, for example—in a way that a purely historical exercise might not.

Leon Bakst's elegantly foppish costume for "Porphyre" in Diaghilev's 1921 production of "The Sleeping Princess" is a beautifully decadent take-off on 17th-century fashion.

in Diaghilev's 1927 revival, designed by Alexandre Benois.

One also gets the impression, as well, that certain successful artists merely recast their familiar styles and subject-matter for a different, theatrical occasion. Chagall's sun-drenched wheatfield, designed for the 1932 production of "Aleko," is the usual Chagall nature-fantasy, while his earlier, untroubled, urban design "Homage to Gogol," is a perfect, if thoroughly familiar, painting of the inevitable Chagall young man, floating in mid-air, foot wreath in hand. Much the same might be said for Ben Shahn's routine illustrations for a production of a e. cummings's play, "him."

Other artists seem to bring some touch of their national heritage or national prejudices to the task. Diego Rivera's costume designs for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo have a marked pre-Columbian look when it comes to contorting his archetypal man. His "Captain," however, is the unadorned villain of Latin American politics, a cigar-smoking, gun-toting Yanqui. But stereotypes have been standard theatrical fare from the commedia dell'arte to the present.

There is an odd liberal-mindedness to many theatrical events, in the theater, it seems, clothes always make the man. (A photographer, Duane Michals, while on a shooting assignment during the recent filming of "The Great Gatsby" at Newport, noticed that during the coffee breaks the extras cast in the roles of the idle rich, whatever their social status beneath their tuxedos and bejeweled gowns, invariably hobbled together, while everyone dressed in livery—chauffeurs and parlor maids—formed a little protective group among themselves.)

Clever Spoof

In the Modern's exhibition, Paul Cadmus's designs for the ballet "Filling Station" are a clever spoof on 1930s fashions: his "Motorist" is a bewildering display of sporty plaids and argyles. And David Hockney's "Filling Station" in a recent production of "King Lear" consisted of a pair of uniformed men held together by a clearly labeled ribbon and wearing paper helmets.

Occasionally, such literalness misfires. For a happening-style production of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," pop artist Jim Dine decked out the characters of Peter Quince and Tom Snout with the emblems of their trade—hammers and saws, pot and pans. Onstage, the pans clanged too loudly and the bard-made it difficult to pronounce. Still, the idea and the Quince sketch provide one of the real delights in the Modern's exhibition.

On the Arts Agenda

Pierre Boulez will conduct two concerts with the BBC Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 11 and 12 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées. The first concert, with the soprano Felicity Palmer as soloist in both works, offers Messiaen's "Poèmes Pour Mi" and Mahler's Symphony No. 4. The second brings the first Paris performances of Harrison Birtwistle's "The Triumph of Time" and Boulez's "Cummings Is der Dichter," and Bartok's Concerto for Orchestra.

Peter Ustinov will stage, design and take a role in the new production of Massenet's "Don Quichotte" that will have its first performance Jan. 11 at the Paris Opéra as a benefit gala for

UNESCO's projects for the preservation of the world's artistic monuments. Nikolai Giazdov will sing the title part, with Victoria Cortes as Dulcinée. Georges Prétre will conduct. For this performance, tickets will be available at UNESCO's Paris headquarters, as well as at the box office and agencies. The second performance of the work will be Jan. 16.

The first performance of Michel Philippot's Sonata No. 2 will be given by the American pianist Anna-Sophie Schwa Jan. 8 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris. Also on the program of her recital are works by Haydn, Brahms, Prokofiev and Villa-Lobos.

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Zurich Premiere

Aribert Reimann's opera "Medea" will have its Swiss premiere Jan. 12 at the Zurich Opera in a production staged by Peter Beauvais, designed by Jan Schlu-bach and conducted by Ferdinand Leitner. Arleen Auger will sing the title role, and Carol Smith, Ellen Kuras and Roland Hermann are among others in principal roles.

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مكتبة الجليل

tag Around Europe's Galleries

Rome

From Kline, Drawings, Marlborough, 6 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through Jan. 20.

These beams of coal black, the wider the better, are by no means calligraphic or even an expression of sensibility. But they are a superb taking of position, free and specifically American. With the stance of a sailor at the helm, the painter stands in his studio and with a few fearless gestures lays down what he believes in.

These ink "drawings" on white paper, canvas or on the now yellow pages of the Bucks County telephone directory (done at a time when Kline ran out of money for materials) are really brushstrokes and like Kline's oils, deadpan, diamond sharp and epic. The black splintering power framing makes the voids come forward and swirl around them in positive and stark images.

Once Kline told about how someone at a party attacked him because he was outraged that Kline had won the Carnegie prize with an abstraction. Kline asked the man to describe the painting. It was on white canvas, said the man, how high was it and how wide. Kline wanted to know. The man gave the measurements. And what was on it, asked Kline. Well, paintbrushes, was the reply. What kind of paintbrushes, Kline insisted. Black paintbrushes. How many? And how wide were they? Less than half a dozen. And they were about between 3 and 10 inches wide. Well, Kline faced the man, and what is wrong with that?

Today, some 30 years later, there is less wrong with it than ever.

Galleria Nazionale Gallery of Modern Art, Valle Giulia, Rome, through Jan. 20.

Caravaggio, the art revolution which began in the 16th century, World War I and which has had an influence on all painting ever since, can here be revisited in a small but compact showing.

Today the splitting of space around an object and of the object itself—the multiple simultaneous view—parallel with other art expressions and scientific theories of the time, the whole analytical attitude, appears relatively mild. However, the sweep of the major exponents goes beyond style and the problems the artists set for themselves.

The head-on, wonderfully immediate self-portrait of Placido Fontana, the 17th-century painter, and there are still-life complexities, "Démolition d'Arignon" studies by him as well; and then great simple paintings, accented with bits of newspaper and wallpaper, one of the few times where collage and painting were fused superbly. Several later a futurist, also does fine, intensely civilized work in this manner. By now one is used to Braque's more academic use of the medium.

Juan Gris, both severe and serene, is by far the most poised and intelligent, with a small still life with three bananas beautifully balanced. Derrin is also well arranged. The often ne-

glected De La Fontaine, a cubist structurally though his spirit and outdoor freshness is close to impressionism, is presented with the breathing and fluttering "Conquest of the Air." Even Marie Laurencin, also often neglected, who experimented with cubism, though she never settled for it, is shown here.

There are also several jolly Légers, compositions with striking luminosity of color by Delaunay, rather heavy-handed Marie Blanchard, and Herbin, works by Gleizes, Lhote, Villon, Marcoussis, and so on.

Les Caravaggesques Français, Villa Medici, Rome, until Jan. 20.

The exhibition of French followers of Caravaggio consists of works, lent from collections from all over the world, painted in Rome in the 15 years following the master's death while Rome was the artistic capital of Europe. Caravaggio, one of the great revolutionaries of Western painting—not only because he used lower-class people and scenes from daily life for biblical paintings—has had an enormous influence, most notably the lively Neapolitan school. But like all leaders he has been most interpreted by his very admirers. And the painters here, having learned his technique, his use of flamboyant gesture, of chiaroscuro, only grope at the substance of his drive. The anecdotal, in Caravaggio only a marginal element, exists per se here and turns into melodrama.

It is only Georges de La Tour who, understanding Caravaggio, rises to another dimension, a masterful expression of his own. In a night scene, illuminated by extraordinary effects of candle flame, which make the face of the small Jesus incandescent, light becomes symbol of life and of spiritual charge—shining over Joseph's face and into nooks and crannies and over the humble objects in the carpenter's workshop. It is this strangely complex and moving painting which makes one hunger for more La Tour, but also for the real masterpieces by Caravaggio himself.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (UPI)—This is how New York critics rate new stage productions:

"Next Time I'll Sing to You," a 1952 work by James Saunders, has entered the repertoire of the City Center Acting Company at the Sully Rose Theater. Mary Campbell of the Associated Press found it "basically boring." The five-character work has to do with predestination with many metaphors, asides to the audience and fulsome philosophizing. Mary Campbell praised Fald Lagon's performance. Actress Marian Seldes, directed. Reporting for The New York Times, Mel Gussow called it "an exceedingly intricate play disguised as a void" and said that the production was notable. Jerry Talmer of the New York Post said, "It is the greatest production I have seen in the theater since 'J.B.'"

Masters of Surrealism. Qui Arte Contemporanea, 525 Via del Corso, Rome, through Jan. 20. Among the many small but significant works which offer a glimpse into the recent past, the best remembered are woodcuts by Arp with whimsical titles, evocative collages made of juxtapositions of old prints by Max Ernst, Breton's elegant dreams, Savinio's visions, etchings by Duchamp, Magritte's visual puns and a collage of photo portraits of most of the perpetrators by Man Ray.

Renzo Gallo, Ferro di Cavallo, 20 Via Ripetta, Rome, through Jan. 20.

Gallo belongs to a group of young Roman painters who are still concerned with a search, or as they call it, research, for pure abstraction. Surfaces of even color are marked with subtle accents and are meant to speak only of themselves, the very painting and nothing else. However, Gallo, meaning to be didactic, with pleasant colors, expresses a gentle lyricism.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Paris

Copies, Repliques, Pastiches. Département des Peintures, Pavillon de Mars, Musée du Louvre, to April 22.

This is an amusing exhibition of over 100 works on which to exercise one's perceptiveness. Outright fakes produced to swindle the collector, works done by a disciple in the manner of the master, copies—quite often high quality—done for those who could not possess the coveted original.

Rembrandt, was much copied, imitated and faked, and there are 12 paintings here ranging from a pastiche by Teniers and a talented imitation by Don to a 30th-century fake. Imitation of the spirit or the atmosphere of a work can, more or less successfully, be an homage to an earlier artist and an assertion of the imitator's skill. Imitation of specific details (Garrich, in 1617, produced a sort of aesthetic Frankenstein's monster by assembling random elements from the work of Dürer) reveals rather a dearth of imagination and lack of faith in the imitator's own talent.

One section is devoted to copies that become transcriptions from the style of one artist into that of another—Van Gogh, for instance, working after an engraving by Millet, or Delacroix after Rubens; another to the specialist's own uncertainties about certain attributions. The matter is further complicated by the fact that until the last century painters thought nothing of collaborating on a single work—"you do the landscape, I'll do the figures." Thus Rubens did a Virgin in a medallion which J. Brueghel de Velours framed in the generous variety of flowers bouquet.

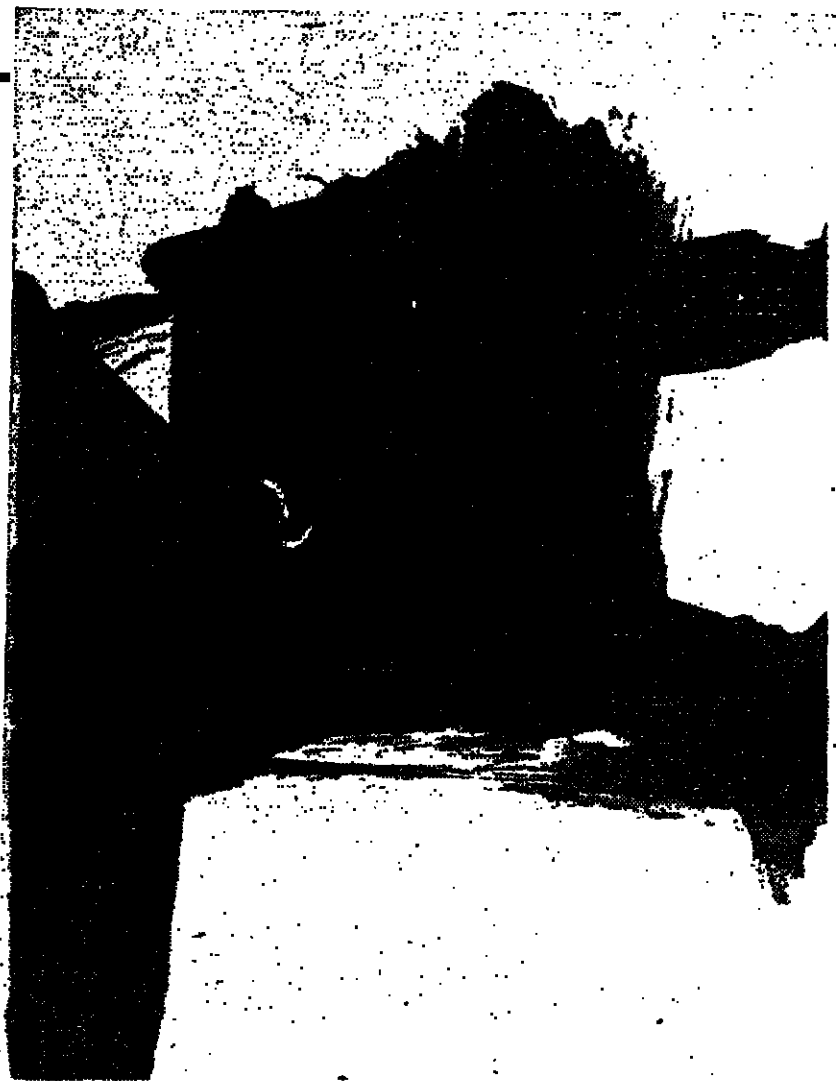
The matter of the originality of a work of art is an interesting issue—why does one require a work to be original—which is not analyzed here. The idea of rarity in a system of supply and demand no doubt accounts for some of the anxiety shown by collectors on the point of

Untitled ink drawing on paper by Franz Kline (1960) on view at Marlborough in Rome.

purchasing a work. But the financial aspect of the matter distorts the real issue which is one of personality. A person molding his features and attitudes on those of another is a distressing phenomenon, unless he makes it clear that it is a game or that it is a game of significance.

Fifteen American Artists, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue La Botte, Paris 8, to Jan. 31. Fifteen works by 15 artists whose abstract work appears the least touched by subjectivity—Barnett Newman, Ad Reinhardt, Agnes Martin, minimalist Carl Andre, Sol LeWitt and Donald Judd and others such as Noland, Stella and Leon Polk Smith. Mark Rothko is also represented, but while he himself may have considered that he was part of a movement, it is increasingly obvious that he rose above the common problems of a movement and into a solitude beyond. Louise Nevelson is represented by a characteristic black wood construction, Alexander Liberman by a black on black work dated 1965. A handsome testimony to the quality of American art of the sixties.

Young Belgian Artists Today, Galerie de Varenne, 61 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7, to Jan. 15. Courtois, Nyst, Lennep and others, highly mental cool, bloodless, technically competent, devoid of content, gimmicky and devoid of personality in that nothing distinguishes these works from 10,000 others currently being produced in Australia, Canada, Argentina, Bulgaria and Japan. A reflection of our society? Perhaps. But if these artists lost some of their polish they might reflect less.



THEATER: Sherlock Holmes Triumphs Again in London

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 4 (UPI)—The new year has got off to an excellent dramatic start with, of all things, a revival of Arthur Conan Doyle's and William Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes" at the Aldwych—it is hugely enjoyable.

The play is an absurd piece of Victorian melodrama that lacks most of the style and narrative drive of the original stories, but it is the work of an excellent craftsman and was long a popular success. Mr. Gillette first played the lead in 1893, when he was 44, and was still touring in it when he was in his late 70s. It made him a millionaire and he built a huge Gothic pile of a house in his native Connecticut with the proceeds.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's production is the first in London for more than 70 years, when Charlie Chaplin played the minor role of Bully, Holmes' young assistant. His absurdities have grown over the years; yet it is still something to be relished and enjoyed in a production that is impeccably cast, well directed, and provided with a series of fine atmospheric (costly) sets by Carl Toms. Mr. Gillette, as author, ensured that he, as actor, had by far the best lines. Holmes is a star part requiring a brilliant actor. In this role, John Wood is superb. He has always been superb in conveying a sense of intellectual fever. Here, beneath an icy exterior, one can feel a racing mind, an alert brain working at twice the speed of those around him.

Mr. Wood invests the part also with an air of melancholia, a boredom caused by the commonplace, so that his moments of action against hordes of thugs are less the fantastic exploits of contemporary heroes such as James Bond or Bruce Lee, and more the result of a superior intellect burdened by a death wish. Escaping from a gas chamber and four armed villains determined to kill him is for Holmes an intellectual problem.

Mr. Wood is even able to carry off the moment that will outrage the Holmesian purists, those strange people who act as if the detective were more than a fictional character. At the end of the play, Holmes declares his love for a somewhat insipid, cruelly mistreated girl, and closes her in his arms, vowing to marry her. (Conan Doyle himself was quite happy at this unlikely ending.)

The play is based on two short stories, "A Scandal in Bohemia" and "The Final Problem," which allows Holmes to pit his wits against the arch-criminal Prof. Moriarty. Philip Locke plays the part as a donnish Dracula, full of grand entrances and statuesque poses, and a lugubrious humor.

Mr. Gillette's skill as a playwright is evident in the confrontation of the master detective and criminal. A lesser craftsman might have given the two long brilliant exchanges. Here, after a little silence, Moriarty says: "All that I have to say has already crossed your mind." And Holmes replies: "Then my answer will have already crossed yours." Frank Dunlop's direction is excellent, allowing no pauses for thought that would expose the sometimes creaking machinery of the plot. Tim Pigott-Smith is as fine as the eagerly obtuse Dr. Watson, and there are some excellent studies in villainy from Barbara Leigh-Hunt, Nicholas Selby, and Trevor Peacock.

I advise anyone in search of delightful escapism entertainment to hail a hansom and hurry off to the Aldwych while the thick London fog still swirls around Sherlock Holmes' apartments in Baker Street.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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(Continued on Page 1)

Canada to Triple Tax In Oil Exports to U.S.

By William Borders

OTTAWA, Jan. 4 (NYT).—The Canadian government indicated yesterday that it intends to nearly triple its tax on oil exports to the United States next month because of soaring world prices.

The aim is to insure a reasonable return to all Canadians, from a export of this resource," Finance Minister John N. Turner said in a speech before the House of Commons in Ottawa.

That would permit an increase in the tax from the present 20¢ a barrel to more than \$6.00.

Dutch Put Off Gas Rationing By Five Days

THE HAGUE, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—The Dutch government postponed today its planned rationing of gasoline from Jan. 7 to Jan. 12.

The decision was taken to give a government more time to work out special rules for certain categories of motorists and because the oil import situation had slightly improved, the cabinet said.

The decision came after a series of protests from the building industry, doctors, trade unions, and a transport and metal industry at the notice was too short to make necessary arrangements.

Among these concerns the support to and from work of thousands of thousands of employees.

Statements by Rotterdam port authorities that Dutch oil stocks are at a peak has led to growing skepticism in Holland about the need for rationing and questions have been asked in parliament about the actual situation.

Belgians Ease Ban
BRUSSELS, Jan. 4 (AP).—The Belgian government today slackened oil-saving measures by banning Sunday pleasure driving only one Sunday out of two.

The Sunday ban, introduced Oct. 15, was later cut from 24 to 12 hours.

But café, hotel and restaurant owners raised such an outcry, claiming they were losing so much money, that the government agreed to drop the ban.

The government decided Sunday pleasure driving would be authorized Jan. 6 and 20, but banned for 24 hours Jan. 13 and 27.

No decision has yet been announced for February, when Belgium's oil supply should rise following recent Arab decision to consider Belgium a friendly country.

Other oil-saving measures like limited speed, heating and lighting were maintained.

Germany Again Sells Dollars To Arrest Rise Against Mark

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 4 (WP).—The West German central bank sold \$42.8 billion on the open market today in a stepped-up attempt to arrest the dollar's striking rise against the Deutsche Mark.

Although the effects are expected to be only temporary, the Bundesbank's action did ease the dollar demand for dollars that had dominated trading on the Frankfurt money exchange in recent days.

But the respite came only after the Bundesbank found itself wrenched into its second straight day of open intervention in the market. Over the two-day period, the bank, in official transactions, sold a total of \$88.8 million to offset further depreciation of the mark, long the world's strongest and most sought-after currency.

In addition to these official sales, the Bundesbank is known to have been making heavy sales estimated by some financial circles at more than \$1 billion in concealed interventions.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of the dollar here Jan. 4, 1974.

| | Today | Prev. | Ch. |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 20¢ per \$1 | 2.207 | 2.206 | -0.001 |
| 10¢ per \$1 | 42.015 | 41.915 | +0.100 |
| 5¢ per \$1 | 22.003 | 21.993 | +0.010 |
| 1¢ per \$1 | 4.202 | 4.192 | +0.010 |
| 50¢ per \$1 | 22.25 | 22.25 | 0.000 |
| 10¢ per \$1 | 4.202 | 4.202 | 0.000 |
| 5¢ per \$1 | 2.207 | 2.207 | 0.000 |
| 1¢ per \$1 | 4.202 | 4.202 | 0.000 |
| 50¢ per \$1 | 22.25 | 22.25 | 0.000 |
| 10¢ per \$1 | 4.202 | 4.202 | 0.000 |
| 5¢ per \$1 | 2.207 | 2.207 | 0.000 |
| 1¢ per \$1 | 4.202 | 4.202 | 0.000 |

Percentage change against the dollar from central bank sale by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

AP, Press, SC Commercial, W.A.S. not available.

Europe Is Worth

As calculated by the 1974 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

AP, Press, SC Commercial, W.A.S. not available.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Israel Ends Passenger-Ship Line

Israel's only passenger shipping company, Zim Passenger Lines, has decided to anchor its last two liners for good and go out of business, Zim officials report. They say the line has been losing money since it was formed four years ago and operating costs, particularly fuel costs, were increasing rapidly. The government, half-owner of the line, would have to increase its annual subsidy of 10 million Israeli pounds (\$2.3 million) by 50 percent to keep the ships sailing. The parent company, Zim Navigation, owns more than 60 cargo ships and container vessels and is not affected by the closing of the passenger line. The Israeli seamen's union has protested the closure and threatened to strike aboard other ships. The closure must be approved by the Ministry of Transport, but shipping sources say this will be a formality.

NYSE Member Firms Lose Money

New York Stock Exchange member firms lost \$6.7 million in November, NYSE chairman James J. Neenan reports. Previously the exchange had thought that member firms would show a profit in November because of the increase in commission rates and market volume. Mr. Neenan says the losses in November were caused by a downturn in stock prices, not by a problem with volume. He hopes member firms will show a profit for December, but he says there does not

appear to be any chance that the firms will break even for 1973.

Western Union Gets Competition

The Federal Communications Commission has granted authority to Graphnet Systems Inc. to establish a nationwide facsimile communications system which will compete in some ways with Western Union Telegraph Co. The FCC action comes over the objections of Western Union, which contended that Graphnet had not shown that there is any market for its proposed service that was not being adequately served. Western Union also argued that the proposed new network would be directly competitive with its "monopoly services." The commission rejected this contention. It pointed out that neither Western Union nor any other existing carrier offers the type of service proposed by Graphnet. The decision enables Graphnet to set up a computerized, "packet-switched, store-and-forward facsimile communications network."

Kodak Plans Higher Capital Outlay

Boston—Kodak plans capital expenditures totaling \$516 million for 1974, the company reports. Its worldwide budgeted expenditures for 1973 totaled \$380 million. The 1974 capital budget includes expenditures of \$229 million for the U.S. and Canadian photographic divisions, \$194 million for the Eastman chemicals division and \$93 million for the international photographic division.

Officials Fear Growing Resentment

Japanese Export Curbs Imperil Neighbors

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, Jan. 4 (NYT).—As the oil crisis has begun to affect Japan, its exports are being cut back 15 to 25 percent, imperiling the economies of half a dozen Asian nations whose industries and agriculture are heavily dependent on Japanese supplies.

Officials here fear this drop in exports may intensify already growing resentment in Southeast Asia over Japan's economic dominance and endanger its delicate relations with China.

The drop in exports also threatens to further aggravate Japan's balance-of-payments problem, always a worry in this country which has few natural resources and must export in large quantities in order to pay for its imports of food, fuel and raw materials.

The 1973 balance-of-payments deficit totaled over \$9 billion. With the cost of its oil bill expected to jump by \$7 billion this year, the foreign reserves of \$12 billion could be quickly exhausted unless exports increase.

According to officials of the major trading firms, among the exports that have already been reduced or temporarily suspended because of the oil crisis are shipbuilding, synthetic fibers, South Korea's booming textile industry, plastics to Hong Kong's toy factories and components for Taiwan's electronics manufacturers.

Exports of chemical fertilizer to China, India and Indonesia have also been cut. Since the new improved strains of rice now coming into use in many Asian countries depend on heavy doses of chemical fertilizer, such a drop in supply could quickly have a serious impact.

The exports cutback, businessmen say, has been caused in part by a decline in industrial production as the oil shortage begins to hit the nation's factories.

But at least equally important has been the sheer confusion of trying to plan or make deliveries in the new oil crisis situation. In addition, shipping schedules have already been badly disrupted by the shortage of bunker oil for freighters.

"We hope eventually to fill all our present contracts, but we are not making any new ones now, we just cannot," said Yasuo Oki of the Mitsubishi trading company.

For the Arab oil-producing countries' decision last week to restore 10 percent of their 25 percent cutback and supply what they termed Japan's "full oil needs" gave off the export problem, economists here believe.

For the major international oil companies, which provide over 80 percent of Japan's petroleum, are believed to be diverting at least 10 percent of the oil intended for Japan and sending it to Holland and the United States. These diversions are expected to continue as long as the Arab oil embargo against those countries lasts.

"The best we can hope for," said an official of Kaidanren, the powerful federation of economic organizations, "is that most exports won't have to go down more than 15 percent, though some could be cut as much as 20 or 25 percent."

The decision last week of the major oil producers to drastically increase their oil price will also seriously affect Japan's exports, as it will both raise the cost of manufacturing here and increase shipping costs.

Japan is the largest single exporter to all the Southeast Asian countries, except South Vietnam and Cambodia, and accounts for half of their trade deficits.

Seventy percent of Hong Kong's exports, for example, are made up of textiles and plastics (plastic toys and flowers). Japan provides 60 percent of the materials used for the textiles and 70 percent for the plastics. Japan supplies 85 percent of Taiwan's synthetic fibers and 40 percent of South Korea's.

In some cases, the shortage of

a single small item may slow up or stop the entire manufacturing process, pointed out Yutaka Tachibana of the Japan External Trade Organization. For example, the lack of plastic for radio and television cabinets is hindering electronics production in Taiwan and Hong Kong and a shortage of tin plate is hurting the fruit canning business in the Philippines, he said.

Central Banks Are Selling U.S. Government Securities

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—The recent heavy pressure exerted by the dollar against the leading currencies was underscored yesterday by figures released by the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

The figures, for the week ending Jan. 2, show that marketable U.S. government securities held by overseas central banks dipped by \$489 million to \$26,229 billion. Sales over the past four weeks now total some \$1.2 billion.

Foreign exchange sources believe that much of the selling came from the West German and Japanese central banks who used the dollars to meet the heavy demand for the currency on their domestic markets.

Money-market sources now expect that these sales will force the Treasury to come to the market to raise cash before its scheduled refinancing on Feb. 15. Estimates as to the size and composition of such a refunding vary, but the consensus is that the Treasury will come to the market with an offering of around \$3 billion in short-term notes or tax anticipation bills.

However, the gain from a year ago shows a much more stable 5 percent rise, in line with the Fed's target.

The figures also showed that in the 13 weeks to Dec. 26, the money supply expanded at an annual rate of 7.3 percent, while only some two months ago it was showing a negative rate of growth.

U.K. Bank Rate Is Cut to 12 3/4%

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—The Bank of England today reduced its minimum lending rate to 12 3/4 from the 13 percent peak set last November.

London bankers described the reduction as a purely technical development which would not have strong international monetary significance.

There has been strong bidding for treasury bills, to which the minimum rate is tied, but the authorities have only raised the million for sale this week—a factor which tends to reduce the official interest rate.

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Payoffs to N.Y. Bank Alleged in Loan Deal

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT).—Officers of the National Bank of North America (NBNA), a large New York-based institution, allegedly solicited and received payoffs from a financially troubled shipping company in return for approving more than \$7 million in apparently illegal loans, according to documents filed in federal district court here.

The charges are contained in a court document filed a few days ago by the Wall Street firm of Shearson, Hammill & Co. in a private lawsuit.

The bank then falsified its books in an attempt to conceal the loans, the documents alleged.

An officer of the bank denied the charges.

Wall Street sources said a federal grand jury has been looking into the transactions, which are said to have taken place between 1969 and 1972.

The shipping company, Tidal Marine International Corp., now defunct, received wide publicity in 1972 when it defaulted on millions of dollars in loans from the bank and other institutions.

The former chairman of Tidal Marine, A. Ion Livas, said in a telephone interview from Hensley, England, where he resides that he agreed with the substance of the allegations against the bank.

Shearson is involved in a \$5-million class action suit filed in 1972, which alleged that the big securities firm defrauded its customers by recommending the purchase of Tidal Marine stock, although it had agreed to serve as the company's investment banker and therefore knew of its unsound financial condition.

Shearson has denied those charges and its latest complaint contends that it was misled by Tidal Marine and that Nations should indemnify it for any liabilities.

Shearson alleged in its complaint that Tidal Marine furnished false information to Shearson and others about its financial condition, ship charters, cost of operating its fleet and amount of its secured debt.

Shearson also alleged that "during the period 1971 and part of 1972, NBNA and its officers, employees and agents conspired with officers of Tidal to give false information about Tidal to Shearson and others."

"In return for their approval of certain of NBNA's loans to Tidal, its subsidiaries and affiliates, officers and employees of NBNA demanded and received payments of money from officers of Tidal," the complaint alleged.

It also charged that, during this period, the aggregate amount of the bank's loans to Tidal exceeded \$20 million. "This aggregate amount of loans exceeded by more than \$7 million the legal lending limit" imposed on the bank, it continued.

NBNA has assets of more than \$2.7 billion and ranks among the top 25 largest commercial banks in the nation.

An officer of the bank denied the charges.

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Unemployment rose last month to a seasonally adjusted 4.4 million persons, up from 4.26 million in November. Total employment dropped for the second straight month to an adjusted 85.5 million from 85.69 million in November.

Unemployment among whites increased to 4.4 from 4.2 percent, but the rate for nonwhites declined to 8.7 from 9.1 percent.

On several occasions, Mr. Prusti sought to recover the notes, the suit said, "but in response, John Morris, managing director of the Cornhill, repeatedly threatened to expose the employee's participation in entering into the transaction and to humiliate him before the officers and directors of the company as well as his peers in the insurance business if he refused to go along with allowing Morris to keep the documents or attempted to get them back."

"At least" 17 notes were issued, the suit said.

British insurance companies named in the suit denied the charges. Some said they plan countersuits.

Cornhill Consolidated said, "We deny all allegations as false, and the matter has been referred to our lawyers."

Profit-Taking Hits Leading Glamours

But More Issues Gain
Than Decline on NYSE

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Profit-taking, coming a day after one of the most explosive advances of the past year, turned prices mixed on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Blue-chips and many of the high-priced glamour stocks absorbed most of the profit-taking, but overall more issues advanced than declined.

Some analysts believed that a boost in the December unemployment rate may have disappointed investors.

The Dow Jones industrial index fell 0.54 to 880.15. It started the session up about two points, then slipped to more than six down before it began a partial recovery.

Volume totaled 21.7 million shares, compared to 24.85 million traded yesterday.

IBM dropped 8 1/2 to 230 3/4. Telsco rose 1 1/2 to 23 1/2. A contingent of 100 shares of IBM for allegedly violating a court order to supply information. Telsco rose 1 1/2 to 3 3/4.

Oil stocks were mixed in heavy trading. Getty was up 3 3/4 to 172 1/4. Superior Oil gained 3 1/8 to 302 1/8 and Standard of Ohio, Sun Oil Union Oil, Marathon and Murphy Oil all gained two points or more.

On the losing side were Atlantic Richfield, down 1 3/8 to 111 1/4. Kerr-McGee, off 1 5/8 to 89 5/8, and Shell which fell 7 1/8 to 71 1/4. Gold issues which slipped early in the session recovered to finish mixed. Dome Mines gained 1 3/8 to 182 5/8 while ASA dropped 1 7/8 to 71 5/8.

Mountain Fuel Supply rose 2 1/2 to 95 after announcing a natural gas find in Wyoming. Sony, which slipped in recent sessions following adverse comment by analysts on the outlook of Japanese stocks, dropped 3 1/8 to 23 1/8.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 1.71 to 95.49.

Tesoro Petroleum warrants led the most active list, climbing 3 3/4 to 38, followed by Ranger Oil which rose 1 1/4 to 46 1/4. Ranger has a 20 percent interest in a British North Sea oil find described as "encouraging" by British Petroleum.

Creole Petroleum, down 1 1/8 to 17 1/2, announced it will invest the equivalent of \$81.4 million in Venezuelan exploration in 1974. Venezuela, meanwhile, said it will withdraw seven Creole concessions. However, a company spokesman said, "It's less than 1 percent of the area under concession."

Company Report

| | 1971 | 1972 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions)... | 286.5 | 244.2 |
| Profits (millions)... | 10.22 | 5.80 |
| Per Share | 0.85 | 0.46 |
| First Half | | |
| Revenue (millions)... | 515.2 | 437.0 |
| Profits (millions)... | 17.47 | 10.55 |
| Per Share | 1.45 | 0.87 |

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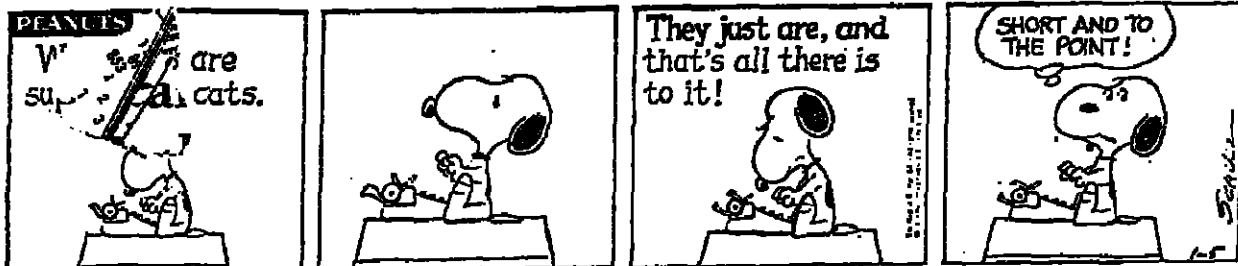
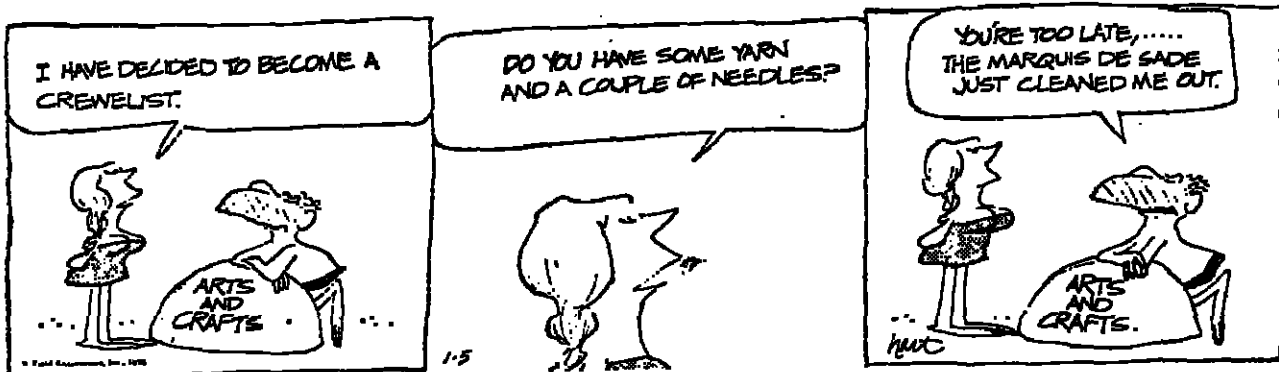
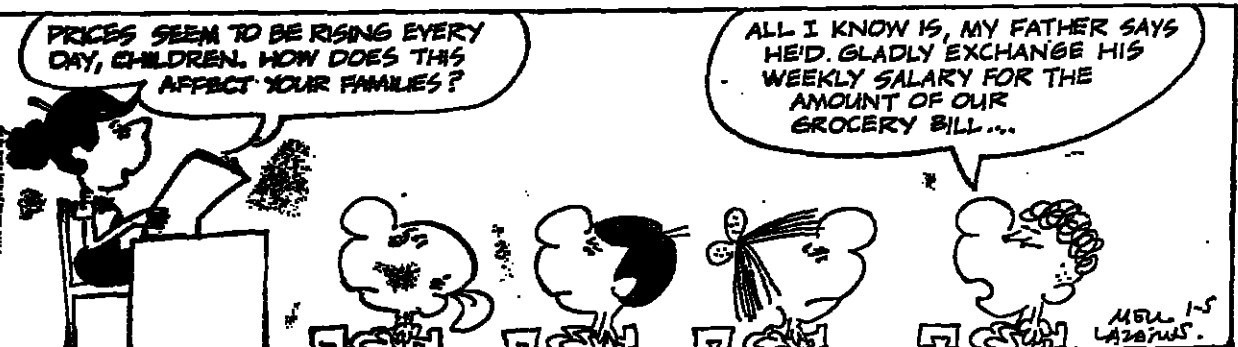
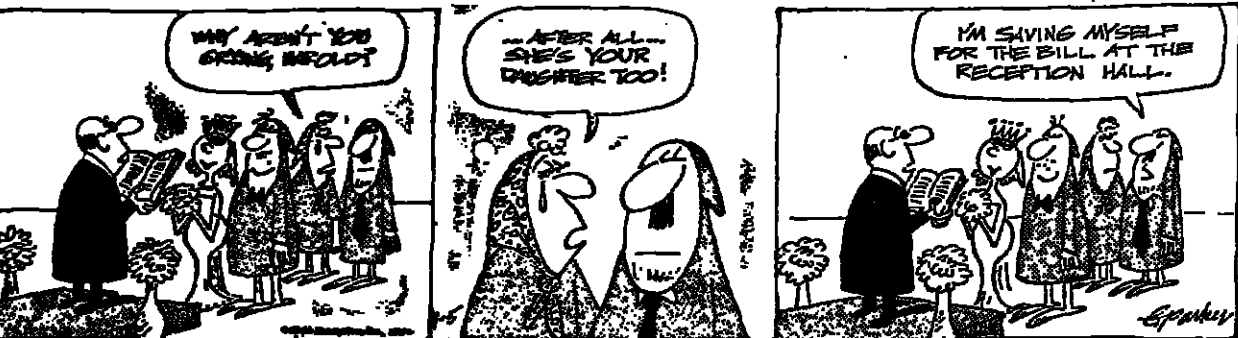
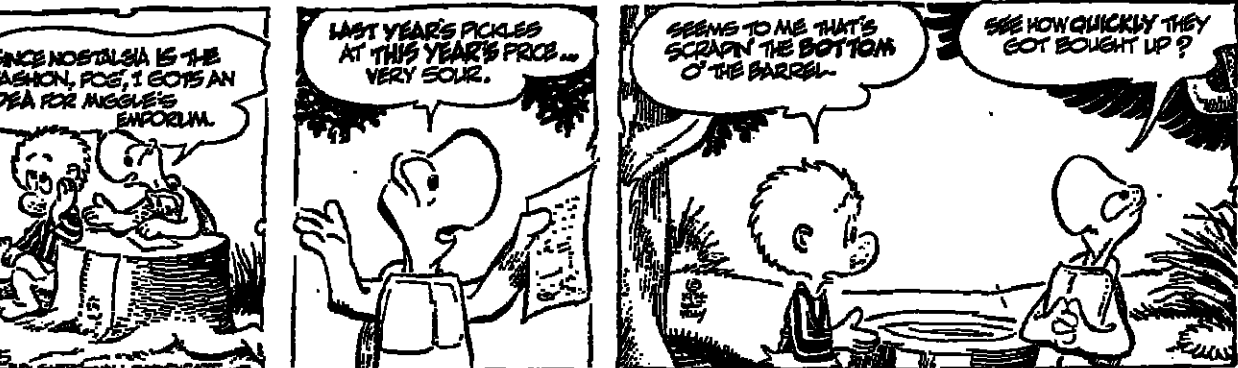
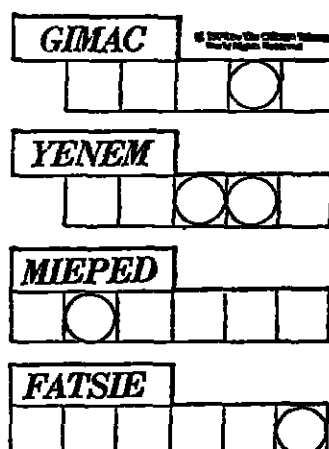
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| -1973-74- | Stocks and High. Low. | Div. In \$ | P/E | Sis. 100% High Low Last. Ch'ge | Net |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| -1973-74- | Stocks and High. Low. | Div. In \$ | P/E | Sis. 100% High Low Last. Ch'ge | Net |
| -1973-74- | Stocks and High. Low. | Div. In \$ | P/E | Sis. 100% High Low Last. Ch'ge | Net |
| -1973-74- | Stocks and High. Low. | Div. In \$ | P/E | Sis. 100% High Low Last. Ch'ge | Net |

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E that scrambled word gameBy HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: NOISY DUMPY BEHOLD CANINE

Answer: May be spent in England—POUNDS

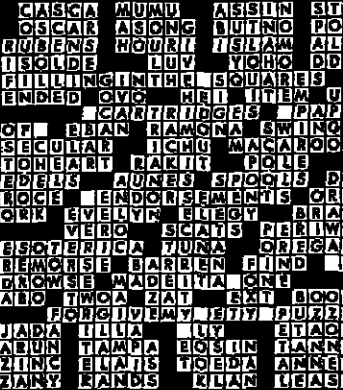
ACROSS

- 1 Kind of old story
- 2 Popular poem
- 3 Kind of hand
- 4 Arch
- 5 Marie of France
- 6 Louis again
- 7 Washington Hill
- 8 Very early
- 9 Amish product
- 10 Shifty one
- 11 French
- 12 Sward
- 13 Certain songs
- 14 Chemical suffix
- 15 Queenly name
- 16 Of those
- 17 Good Queen
- 18 Inland of Cuzco
- 19 Carpet or Boven
- 20 Garment-area
- 21 River
- 22 "Over" —
- 23 down
- 24 (hollow)
- 25 Titled up
- 26 old style
- 27 Synonym
- 28 and family
- 29 Gypsy
- 30 Beam
- 31 Main idea
- 32 Ex-Harvard
- 33 head
- 34 Alphabet
- 35 Bridge teams
- 36 Spanish growing
- 37 Critical
- 38 Begged down
- 39 Kind of big truck
- 40 Grains
- 41 program: Var.
- 42 ACROSS
- 43 Glimpse's claim
- 44 to fame
- 45 Blackbirds
- 46 Did a good share
- 47 Manifest
- 48 Office worker
- 49 Shift
- 50 Actor
- 51 Club, etc.
- 52 Less freshness
- 53 Actor
- 54 Actor
- 55 Knight's need
- 56 Black-Jin
- 57 Ensign
- 58 Century one
- 59 Wall hanging
- 60 Trees
- 61 Spaghetti
- 62 Family member
- 63 Freshwater
- 64 Port
- 65 Granger
- 66 (rooks)
- 67 Packer move
- 68 Seller
- 69 equipment
- 70 Apollo's
- 71 mother
- 72 meal
- 73 What-show
- 74 man
- 75 Nick Carter's
- 76 the time
- 77 Sweet time
- 78 Capacity unit
- 79 Small person
- 80 Equine
- 81 English city
- 82 "New York"
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DOWN

- 1 End of a poet
- 2 Appeared
- 3 Belgian town
- 4 One of eleven
- 5 Made a big hit
- 6 Bridge term
- 7 Churchman
- 8 Electric
- 9 Check
- 10 Football
- 11 Labourer
- 12 Brilliant sounds
- 13 Root piece
- 14 European
- 15 Waldorf name
- 16 City on the Azores
- 17 Far animals
- 18 — store
- 19 Tributary
- 20 Prompt
- 21 Red —
- 22 Bandages
- 23 "in Douce"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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By Harold C. Schonberg. Lippincott, 317 pp. Illustrated, \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A CHESS book? Granted, things have changed since Reykjavik, 1972. The excitement ignited by the supermatch between Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky has long since burned out, as it was bound to do. And Fischer, instead of defending his title annually, as he once said he would, has crawled into a cave and pulled a boulder against its mouth. (And why not? How would you like to have all your fantasies of omnipotence come true?) But all the same, books about chess keep pouring out. And your reviewer—himself a sort of anti-prodigy who, having learned the moves of the game at the age of 13, has kept playing for over a quarter of a century without getting any better (there's one for Ripley!)—keeps browsing through chessbooks wistfully. They range from impenetrable analyses of the Fischer-Spassky match (in one of which the Yugoslav Grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric even manages to compare a turning point to the plot of Norman Mailer's novel "An American Dream") to hints on how to polish up endgames for those skillful enough to play that far. None of these books has the reviewer really understood. Yet he persists. And now he has been rewarded with Harold C. Schonberg's "Grandmasters of Chess," a chessbook so accessible and charming that you don't even have to know the game to enjoy it.

In fact, so straightforward is Mr. Schonberg's approach that had he dealt with a less unusual subject involving more ordinary people, his book would easily have failed. For all he has really done is to survey the modern history of the game chronologically, devoting a chapter at most to each of the grandmasters from the 18th-century Frenchman Philidor (the pusher of pawns) to the 20th-century Russian Spassky (and three chapters to Bobby Fischer, whose triumph over Spassky at Reykjavik Mr. Schonberg covered for The New York Times). And if chess were like bridge-building and chess players like engineers, Mr. Schonberg's book might have seemed predictable and episodic.

But chess is not like bridge-building. Some have called it a concrete illustration of abstract thought. Others have claimed it to be art (grandmasters generally don't say they have "played" a game of chess; they talk about "creating" games; and indeed some of their most brilliant results have been named, like a painting or sculpture). Mr. Schonberg, who is also the Pulitzer Prize-winning music critic of The Times, understandably favors an analogy to music. He talks about classical, romantic, and modern styles, compares a Capablanca to a Mozart or a Fischer to a Beethoven, and describes the purity of the endgame as the chamber music of chess.

And his analogy serves him well. As he proceeds almost musically from the era of Philidor to the age of the great

19th-century romantics like the Frenchman La Bourdonnais and the German Adolph Anderssen, and then on through the various stylistic periods that eventually produced modern chess, the reader gets a striking picture of how radically chess has developed. (And if you have the know-how and patience to play out the 24 famous games Mr. Schonberg has included in his text, you'll get doubly dramatic illustrations of what he is driving at.) So by keeping his presentation simple, Mr. Schonberg highlights the lovely complexities of the game.

Nor are chess players engineers. If one may generalize loosely, the great ones seem to have been monsters of egotism bound for certain madness. There are exceptions, of course, like the German mathematician Adolph Anderssen, who, when he played the American genius Paul Morphy, according to a contemporary observer, "would sit at the board, examining the frightful positions into which Morphy had forced him, until his whole face was radiant with admiration of his antagonist's strategy, and positively laughing outright... would recommence setting the pieces for another game, without a comment."

But in Mr. Schonberg's pages we are far more likely to meet the likes of Paul Morphy, the prodigy from New Orleans who ended a spectacular career walking the streets of his native city "chattering to himself and smiling at his own conceits." Or the monstrous Alexander Alekhine, an alcoholic, an anti-Semite, and a probable collaborator with the Nazis, who after he won the championship from José Raúl Capablanca absolutely refused to give the great Cuban a chance to win it back. So it is just as well Mr. Schonberg has confined his careers to single chapters. One chapter on each of them is about all we can take.

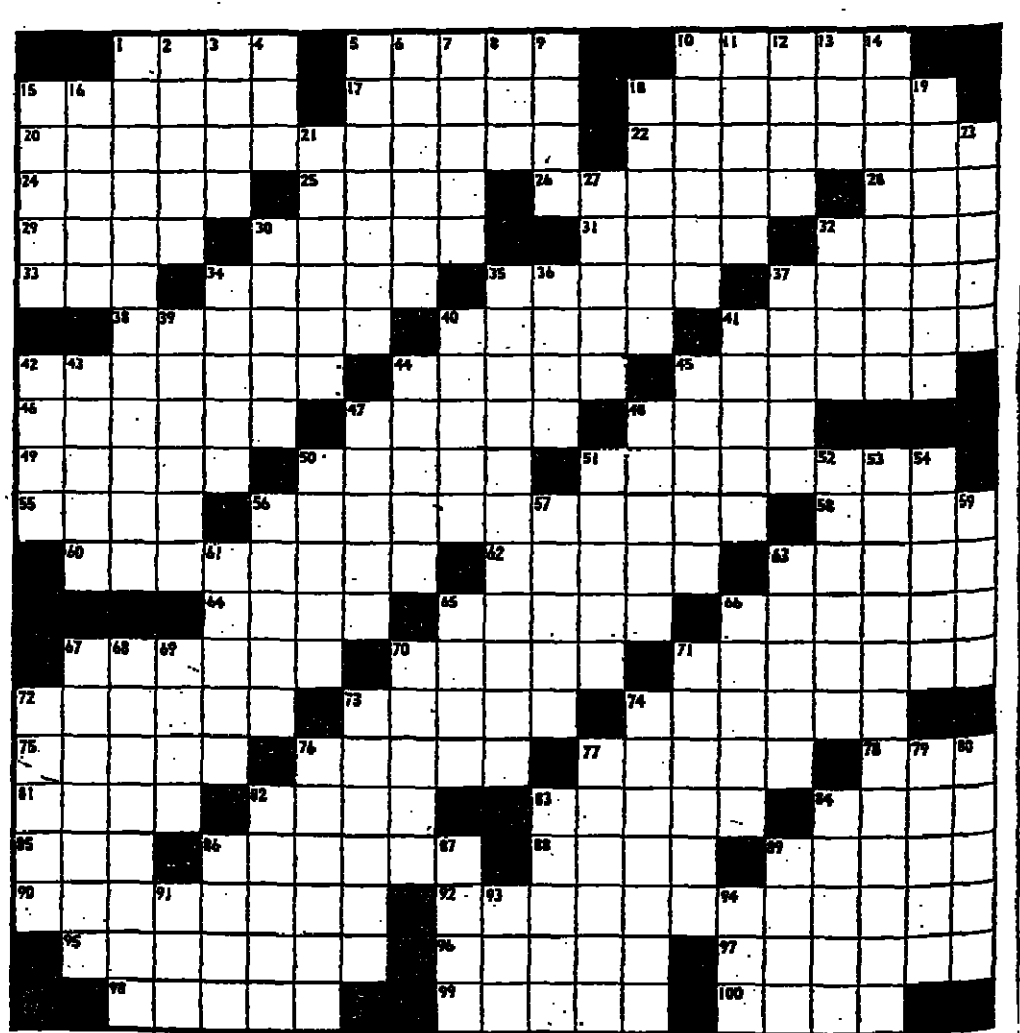
Why do chess grandmasters so often turn out to be such monsters? Nobody really knows, of course; according to Mr. Schonberg, nobody even knows what chess really is or what it takes to be gifted at it. But the impression one gets from this history—that chess players are probably no more or less human than anyone else. It's only that the game itself, one may say, is more than most other activities do: to be good at it you have to project your brains and personality into 16 pieces and spread them out for your opponent to hack at. Such an experience can be very threatening, especially if you're up against a destroyer like Bobby Fischer.

But whatever the reason, the fact remains that chess players are more interesting than engineers—or most other professionals, for that matter. And in "Grandmasters of Chess," Harold Schonberg has taken nice advantage of that fact.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

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Edited by WILL WENG

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G—By Herb Risteen

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|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| DOWN | DOWN | DOWN | DOWN |
| 34 French river | 42 Prisoner's unit | 56 Bore's key | 78 Hero's reward |
| 35 Family reunion | 43 Mediated | 57 Fable | 79 Bonaire person |
| 36 Scotchmakers | 44 Commandment | 58 — of (to a way) | 80 Dance |
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| | 51 Ohio and Texas | 65 Social affairs | 87 More prudent |

At World Soccer Cup Meeting

Soviets Rebid for Chile Game

FRANKFURT, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Soviet soccer chief Valeri Granatin, a powerful vice-president of the International Soccer Federation, arrived here today for the World Cup draw tomorrow and demanded a second game against Chile be played in a neutral country.

"We demand a new vote in this

emergency situation," Granatin told newsmen. "No team should be forced to play in a country where hooliganism and curfew are part of everyday life." The Russians forfeited their chance to qualify when they refused to play Chile in Santiago's stadium.

The Soviet demands were flatly rejected by Chilean soccer

president Francisco Fuenza. "We have no intention of playing the Russians," he said. "We stick to FIFA's ruling that the Soviet Union disqualified itself by refusing to travel to Chile."

The Chile-Soviet feud is only one of the headaches the 26 members of FIFA's World Cup Organizing Committee faces tomorrow morning, before the actual draw at 9 p.m. for the June 15 to July 7 finals.

Ruling on Playoff
The committee also must rule on the playoff between Spain and Yugoslavia. Representatives of the two countries met briefly today, but failed to reach an agreement. The Spaniards have accepted a FIFA suggestion to play in Paris on Jan. 16, but that was rejected by the Yugoslavs, whose players enjoy a winter break.

"We got exactly nowhere with the Spanish president Jose Luis Peralta," Yugoslav general secretary Vase Stokich said. "He had no understanding for our problems with snow, temperatures running down to minus 30 and the fact that our players are with their families until the middle of January."

"We cannot get a team into shape by Jan. 16 and we are prepared to pull out rather than go to Paris," he said.

But that issue is considered minor by soccer observers compared with the strife between Moscow and Santiago, which at the time threatened to bring an Eastern European boycott of the World Cup.

Although FIFA sources insist that tomorrow's vote is a mere formality to state Chile's entry, other observers believe that the Soviets can drum up enough support from non-Eastern European members to get a second game in a neutral country.

Team Seatings
On the actual draw most observers agree that FIFA will seed the four quarterfinalists from Mexico in 1970 to head their respective groups.

West Germany will go into Group 1 (Berlin and Hamburg); Brazil, reigning world champions, into Group 2 (Frankfurt, Dortmund and Gelsenkirchen); Uruguay into Group 3 (Hannover, Dusseldorf and Dortmund); and Italy into Group 4 (Stuttgart and Munich).

The four weaker teams—Australia, Haiti, Zaire and World Cup newcomers East Germany—will then be drawn into each of the four groups.

To avoid a congestion of South American teams, Argentina and Chile will go into either Group 1 or Group 4, leaving a mixed European bag of Bulgaria, Poland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Scotland and Spain/Yugoslavia.

Not Tied Down
"We are going to get Bill Walton," Richard Tinkham, the secretary of the ABA's executive committee and the executive vice-president of the Indiana Pacers, says with emphasis. "We're not as tied down as the



Bill Walton, the UCLA center, is being sought at any cost by the American Basketball Association, with the added inducement of a southern Californian base.

The ABA Focuses On Drawing Power Of Wilt and Walton

Wilt Chamberlain, now a coach for the San Diego Conquistadores, would be able to spell Bill Walton's aching knees when Wilt begins playing next season.

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT).—In the most elaborate and expensive new year's resolution in sports, the American Basketball Association is determined to acquire Bill Walton, not only by offering him a \$10 million dollar but also by proposing two other inducements.

He would play next season with Wilt Chamberlain, thereby reducing the anticipated injury risk in his knees, and he would be joined by several of his all-winning UCLA teammates.

The site of the extravaganza is uncertain. The club might remain in San Diego, where Walton grew up and where Wilt coaches the Conquistadores now. It might be replanted with new owners in Los Angeles, where the chairman of the former Lakers center, Walton and the UCLA champions would challenge the popularity of the National Basketball Association franchise.

"I'm in favor of anything," says Mike Storen, the ABA commissioner, "that will help us sign Bill Walton." In the ABA's struggle for parity with the NBA, the acquisition of the 6-foot, 11-inch center from the University of California, Los Angeles, would represent the best possible credibility. Walton and Wilt also would create instant TV appeal, as would the presence of several of Walton's current teammates, notably Keith Wilkes.

Not Tied Down
"We are going to get Bill Walton," Richard Tinkham, the secretary of the ABA's executive committee and the executive vice-president of the Indiana Pacers, says with emphasis. "We're not as tied down as the

NBA is. We're more considerate of players. In regard to other UCLA players joining Bill, if that's the package, we can accommodate them."

In addition to Wilkes, a 6-7 forward, there are three other seniors on the UCLA team—Tommy Curtis, a 6-11 guard; Greg Lee, a 6-3 guard; Gary Franklin, a 6-4 forward.

"That would be quite a franchise," Tinkham says. "I don't pretend to know how Wilt and Walton would work out, two centers on the same team. But perhaps Walton can play forward when Wilt is in there. It also would provide Walton with an opportunity to rest his knees if they're bothering him."

Southern Cal Base
The essence of the ABA's proposal is that Walton would be assured of playing pro basketball at a southern California base. That's perhaps the most important ingredient in the negotiations that will begin in March, after UCLA presumably wins its eighth consecutive national collegiate championship.

"Bill has stated unequivocally," says Sam Gilbert, the 61-year-old Los Angeles construction millionaire who will handle Walton's negotiations, "that if he doesn't play for a team in southern California, he won't play pro basketball."

Gilbert demanded that both the ABA and NBA wait until after the National Collegiate Tournament to begin specific negotiations. But when the tournament ends, it will be "play for money" time, as Gilbert says. He mentioned "finances and security" as the basis of Walton's eventual contract.

In the ABA, the Conquistadores hold the negotiation rights to Walton, whom they selected in an underclassman draft.

In the NBA, the teams with the worst won-lost record in each conference will be involved in a coin toss for the No. 1 selection. At the moment, the Philadelphia 76ers and the Kansas City-Omaha Kings loom as the likely participants when Commissioner Walter Kennedy flips a silver dollar in the air. The 76ers, who had the first choice in the 1973 draft, pursued Walton earlier this year without success.

Enjoys the Challenge

"He's a dynamic, definite, determined, damn good player," says Irvin Kozloff, the 76ers' owner. "He talked about the opposition he'd have in the NBA and he seemed to enjoy the challenge of playing against the great centers in our league. But I'm not willing to trade the draft rights to Walton to the Lakers in order to keep him in the league. I'd not only be unpopular with our fans, I'd be unpopular with myself."

In a showdown, the NBA might persuade the 76ers or the Kings to trade their No. 1 draft choice, as the Golden State Warriors did in 1970 so that the Atlanta Hawks could sign Pete Maravich.

Oddly enough, the ABA's concept of the Walton gang is a throwback to what the NBA did nearly 25 years ago. Alex Groza, Ralph Beard, Walt-Wah Jones, Cliff Barker and Joe Holland, then teammates on Kentucky's national champions, joined the NBA's franchise in Indianapolis, which was renamed the Olympians. After two seasons, a point-shaving scandal disrupted that unit. Now, ironically, Alex Groza is the Conquistadores' general manager who hopes to give Bill Walton a million dollars and whatever else he wants.

Greek Sports Chief Is Fired As Soccer Probe Continues

ATHENS, Jan. 4 (AP).—The Greek general secretary of sports has been dismissed from his post, his office reported today. The change came amid a government investigation into responsibility for Greece's 4-2 defeat in the World Soccer Cup qualifying round against Yugoslavia here two weeks ago.

George Vladimirov had held the post for less than two years. His successor, G. Pritzis, is expected to take over next week. Vladimirov was scheduled to make announcements tomorrow

on the findings of the investigating committee concerning Greece's poor performance against Yugoslavia and the possible motives, his office said. The question of bribes from foreign parties is also being examined.

There has been a steady flow of reports in the Greek press alleging that many players of the Greek national soccer team have been bribed. The reports claimed that two foreign soccer managers were involved in bribing the Greek team. But soccer officials failed to confirm the reports.

"The main thing we are examining is why the performance of the Greeks was so bad," George Dedeas, president of the Greek Soccer Federation, said. "We do not know at present if players were bribed. If there is an issue of bribery it will be revealed in the investigation."

"There are many rumors," Vladimirov said. "The main ones are currently being examined by the investigating committee." Greece's leading sports daily, Athlitiki, charged that nine Greek players had received bribes. But it named no names.

"The investigating committee's findings show that five were playing for the Yugoslavs, four for the Spaniards and only two for Greece," the paper said. It quoted "exclusive information."

The outcome of the controversial game was to determine whether Yugoslavia or Spain, the third member in the elimination group, would have qualified for the World Cup finals to be held in West Germany.

Yugoslavia's two-goal margin in the Greek match forced a tie in points and goals with Spain. A playoff between the two is now necessary.

Yugoslavia's vital goal came in the last minute of the game. The Greeks' poor performance prompted the government to order an investigation.

East Outscores West, 8-4, in WHA All-Star Match

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4 (AP).—Andre Lacroix and Gerry Pinder capped a five-goal, first-period outburst with scores 34 seconds apart, and combined for another score, to power the East to an 8-4 victory over the West last night in the World Hockey Association All-Star match.

Lacroix, the Jersey Knight star who did not play in the first all-star game a year ago, although he won the WHA scoring title, led a centering pass to Pinder for the fourth East goal at 18:38 of the first period.

Then Lacroix picked off Pinder's shot in the crease for the winning goal just 34 seconds later.

Lacroix added his second goal and the East's seventh in the third period after another assist by Pinder, who played for the Cleveland Crusaders. New England's Larry Pleau also had two goals for the East.

Only Minnesota's Mike Walton, who was named the game's most valuable player, kept the West alive, scoring three of his team's goals. Houston's Larry Lund contributed the other West score.

The Merger Agreement of Pro Basketball Dies Quietly

By Leonard Koppett

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4 (NYT).—The merger agreement between the American and National Basketball Associations, worked out more than three years ago but stillborn because Congress has not granted the antitrust exemption needed to make it possible, expired officially today.

There's a good possibility that the ABA will try to revive the anti-trust suit that originally persuaded the NBA to agree to merge.

The suit was filed in federal court here in March, 1969. A year later, when the two leagues agreed on basic outlines for a merger, one of the conditions was the dropping of the suit against the NBA, and that was done "with

prejudice," which is supposed to mean that it cannot be reopened.

Before any merger could take place, however, the players' association of the NBA went to court and got an injunction against it. This ruling (obtained in New York) permitted only one joint action by the two leagues: to seek an anti-trust exemption from Congress, similar to the one granted to the American and National Football Leagues in 1956.

But when the football merger exemption was passed, there was no effective opposition from the players, who obviously lose bargaining power when they must deal with a single league bidding for their services.

Effective Opposition
In this case, the NBA players marshaled very effective opposition during a long set of hearings conducted by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C.

Ervin, whose sympathies were quite clearly on the side of individual player rights, finally produced a bill that would have permitted a merger at the expense of abolishing any kind of reserve clause or option-with-compensation system.

This was not at all what the clubs had in mind when they decided to merge, since the whole rationale for merging was to cut out competition for players; the Ervin bill would have meant all clubs (there were 28 then) would have to compete for any player whose contract ran out. This bill died with the end of the 1972 Congress. In the present Congress, an essentially similar bill was fashioned by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind. This time, the ABA indicated it would accept the conditions, while the NBA remained staunchly opposed to giving up what remains of the reserve system.

According to the original merger agreement, it is to expire on

Jan. 4, 1974, if Congress has not passed enabling legislation by Jan. 3. Since Congress already has adjourned, the agreement is, in effect, dead.

Under that agreement, both leagues were committed to make all reasonable efforts to get legislation passed. If one of them didn't pursue that goal wholeheartedly, it would be subject to an indemnity (about \$3 million) to the other.

No Repudiation
That provision explains why there has been no outright repudiation of the merger, which seems much less desirable to the NBA than to the ABA in any case.

Recently, Dick Pinkham of the Indiana Pacers said the ABA would try to renew its suits against the NBA. Commissioner

Mike Stone of the ABA tried to negate that statement the next day, calling attention to the January 4 deadline, but that is interpreted as a legal maneuver. It wouldn't do to threaten to sue while an agreement not to sue was still in force.

After today, however, there will be no such obstacle to a new legal battle between the two leagues.

There may be other obstacles, however. In the original suit, the ABA charged the NBA with "pooling" of their economic power to bid on new players, including superstars, against individual member plaintiffs. The specific reference was to the signing of Elvin Hayes by the San Diego Rockets and Wes Unseld by the Baltimore Bullets, in 1968.

Among other charges, this one seemed dangerous enough to the NBA to make it enter merger negotiations it had resisted until then.

On what grounds could the ABA seek to have the question reopened?

Possible Claim
It might claim that it was tricked into dropping the suit by a merger agreement the NBA never really intended to carry out.

But even if that could be substantiated (in the face of the NBA's huge legal expenses in pursuing merger legislation), other interesting questions would arise.

Could the ABA seriously seek protection from anti-trust laws after it went before Congress to seek exemption from those laws, claiming that it was "economical-

ly impossible" to operate within them? It probably could, but the logic would get a bit turgid.

And if the ABA attacks the "pooling of resources" angle on signing players, what might be revealed by an in-depth examination of the \$18-million package given Wilt Chamberlain by the San Diego Conquistadores last September? It was first reported, then denied, that the whole league had contributed to that deal.

Besides, the original charge that the NBA "monopolized" top talent is much weaker now that more than a dozen prominent players have moved back and forth between the leagues during the ensuing five years.

ABA Results

Thursday's Games
Utah 101, San Antonio 83 (Wise 19, Boone 18, Salt 12, A. Averitt 11).
Kentucky 110, Virginia 106 (Ziel 27, Gale 21; Gervin 29, Carter 23).
Indiana 100, Denver 97 (McGinnis 20, Freeman 21, Beck 23, Long 14).
Carolina 122, Memphis 104 (McClain 20, Owens 16, Thompson 22, Robinson 12).

NBA Results

Thursday's Games
Milwaukee 126, St. Louis 105 (Janis 34, McGinnis 27, N. Williams 20, Archibald 25).

NHL Results

Thursday's Games
N.Y. Islanders 2, Vancouver 2 (Cameron, D. Fortin, Stewart; Vergeest 2).
Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Rangers 2 (Schultz 3, Salviati 2, Rucinski 1).
Atlanta 3, Chicago 2 (Lysak 2, Stewart, Romanowich; Powis, Bull).
Buffalo 6, Pittsburgh 1 (Martin 3, Ratnay, Dandey, Ferretti; Polk).

\$1 Million Offer Made to Foreman To Fight Quarry

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP).—Heavyweight champion George Foreman has been offered \$1 million to defend his title against Jerry Quarry here on March 25.

Promoter Don Fraser said he made the offer in telegrams sent to Foreman's adviser in Chicago, Calif., and to a Los Angeles area hotel where Foreman was registered.

Quarry, 28, knocked out Earnie Shavers Dec. 14 in New York and ranks as the No. 4 heavyweight contender with a 47-5-4 won-lost-drawn record.

Madison Square Garden also has offered Foreman \$1 million to defend his title against Quarry in March.

Virdon's Twisting Return to Yanks

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT).—Bill Virdon must have made many friends in Pittsburgh. When the news reached the Pirates' office yesterday that Virdon, dismissed as manager in the final month last season, was named to the post at the Yankees, the front office was elated.

"I'm tickled pink," said Danny Murtagh, the general manager who replaced Virdon. "You're gonna love him in New York. I think you're going to be in for an exciting brand of baseball." "Isn't it wonderful?" said a secretary.

"It's like a wonderful thing happening to your best friend," said another Pirate official.

For William Charles Virdon, 42-year-old ex-ballplayer, his new job followed, typically, some hard times.

"I think that Bill has always felt that after anything disastrous happened to us we were better off," said his wife, Shirley, from their Springfield, Mo., home.

On the surface, it would appear that Virdon followed a relatively simple path to one of the sports world's most glamorous jobs: the minor leagues, the big-time, an 11-year career as a center-fielder, time in the minors for managing experience, then back to the majors.

Twisting Road
But it was a twisting road that began on June 9, 1931, at Royal Oak, Mich. His father worked for the Ford Motor Co. When Bill was 12, his father decided he wanted a quiet life. He took the family to West Plains, Mo., and bought a farm. And then a grocery store. And then other businesses.



Bill Virdon

Young Virdon got a basketball scholarship to Drury College in Springfield, Mo., but left after his first term. He had been discovered by the Yankees, by the same scout who plucked Mickey Mantle from Oklahoma obscurity.

"In those days, you reported to spring training on time if you wanted to achieve something in baseball," recalled Shirley, the mother of his three daughters.

They met while he was in the minor leagues. She was a teacher in the local high school and was introduced by one of her students.

In 1935, after going through a

Rain Puts Off Crosby Golf Tourney



PREMATURE JOY—Gary Player's happiness after sinking birdie at Pebble Beach was short-lived, when the day's competition was scrapped soon after because of rain.

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 4 (NYT).—The 1974 pro golf tour got under way yesterday, and then came to a complete stop. The first round of the Bing Crosby Tournament, which was to be the official kickoff of the \$8.4-million circuit, was canceled because of severe rain and unplayable conditions.

Officials hoped to keep progress of this annual pro-amateur tournament going under gray skies. But they were unsuccessful. They had to be suspended at both the Spyglass Hill and Cypress Point courses when attempts failed to sweep the greens of water.

Twenty minutes later, the Pebble Beach putting surfaces were declared unplayable and a halt was called for the day for everyone. The players will begin again tomorrow.

As present, the plan is to extend the tournament, which has a similar washout in the 1969 opening round, through Monday. However, if the rains that have hit the area during the last week persist, it is possible that the competition will be reduced from 72 to 54 holes over the three Monterey Peninsula courses.

Because of the format, 156 pros and 166 amateurs as team partners, it is a physical impossibility to get the field around for two rounds on one day. The field will be reduced to 70 pros and ties and the 26 low net amateur pro teams for the fourth and final round.

Johnny Miller, the 25-year-old U.S. Open champion, was momentarily jubilant after he had equaled the par 72 of the Cypress Point course, where he described conditions of rain and 80-mile wind gusts as "among the worst I've ever played in."

College Basketball

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Tournaments

Senior Bowl

South Alabama 74, Missouri 64.

Southern Mississippi 79, Austin Peay 73.

East

Wagner 74, Morehead 66.

New York Tech 33, Pratt 31.

South

Virginia 82, Eastern Kentucky 63.

Tenn. Wesleyan 50, Georgetown 45.

West

Memphis St. 83, Bradley 76 (o.t.).

Delaware 78, Drexel 70.

Southwest

Oklahoma 121, Wisconsin-Barrabara 79.

Arizona St. 75, Wyoming 77.

Pan American 80, Air Force 83.

West

Princeton St. 62, Colorado 70.

Long Beach St. 82, Los Angeles St. 82.

